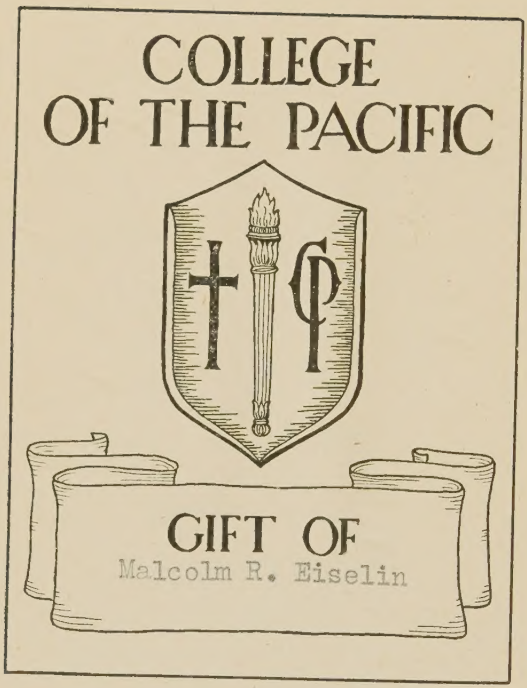

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR

1946

VOLUME 1

PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1947

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1947.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the *Annual Report* of the Association for the year 1946.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Secretary.*

Gift
Malcolm R. Eiselen

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1947.

SIR: As provided by law, I submit herewith the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for the year 1946. This is the only volume offered this year. It contains the proceedings of the Association for 1946 and the report of the secretary-treasurer for the Pacific Coast Branch for 1946.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Editor.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association, incorporated by Act of Congress in 1889, is defined by its charter to be: *A body corporate and politic . . . for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America.* There are at present more than 4,200 members.

It is a society not only for scholars, though it has for the last half century included in its membership all the outstanding historical scholars in America, not only for educators, though it has included all the great American teachers of history, but also for every man and woman who is interested in the study of history in America. Its most generous benefactors have been nonprofessionals who loved history for its own sake and who wished to spread that love of history to a wider and wider circle.

LEADERSHIP

Among those who have labored as members and later served it also as President, the American Historical Association can list such distinguished names as George Bancroft, Justin Winsor, Henry Adams, James Ford Rhodes, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Henry C. Lea, John Bach McMaster, Frederick Jackson Turner, Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Channing, Woodrow Wilson, Charles M. Andrews, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Breasted, James Harvey Robinson, Carl Becker, and Charles Beard.

ANNUAL MEETING

It meets in the Christmas week in a different city each year to accommodate in turn members living in different parts of the country. The attendance at these meetings increased steadily until the outbreak of war. In 1946 it exceeded 1,200. The formal programs of these meetings include important contributions to every field of historical scholarship, many of which are subsequently printed. The meetings also afford an excellent opportunity for maintaining contacts with professional friends and for exchanging ideas with others working in the same field.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Association are many and their scope is wide. The *Annual Report*, usually in two volumes, is printed for the Association by the United States Government. It contains *Proceedings* and valuable collections of documents, generally in the field of American history. The *American Historical Review*, published quarterly and distributed free to all members of the Association, is the recognized organ of the historical profession in America. It prints authoritative articles and critical reviews of new books in all fields of history. The Association also cooperates with the National Council for the Social Studies in the publication of *Social Education*, one of the most important journals in America dealing with the problems of history teaching in the schools.

Besides these regular publications, the Association controls a revolving fund donated by the Carnegie Corporation out of which it publishes from time to time historical monographs selected from the whole field of history. It has as well two separate endowment funds, the income from which is devoted to the publication of historical source material. The Albert J. Beveridge Fund was established as a memorial to the late Senator Beveridge by his wife, Catherine Beveridge, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to about $100,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the history of the United States, with preference given to the period from 1800 to 1865. The Littleton-Griswold Fund was established by Alice Griswold in memory of her father, William E. Littleton, and of her husband, Frank T. Griswold. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to $25,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the legal history of the United States.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Association from time to time, through special committees, interests itself actively in promoting the sound teaching of sound history in the schools. It has done much and is doing more to collect and preserve historical manuscripts in public and private repositories. It has interested itself in developing the potentialities of the radio as an instrument of education, and it plans and directs historical radio broadcasts in which it seeks to combine the skill and popular appeal of the professional broadcaster with the learning of the professional scholar.

The Association maintains close relations with state and local historical societies. It has also organized a Pacific Coast Branch for members living in the Far West.

The Association participates in the support of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences* by contributing the income from the Andrew D. White Fund. This fund was established by the National Board for Historical Service at the close of the first World War.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

The American Historical Association is in a position to do significant and useful work not only in the advancement of learning but also in the dissemination of sound knowledge. It commands the resources of the learned world, but it also recognizes the necessity of bringing the fruits of learning to the average American. It needs to be supported. Its endowment funds, amounting to about $260,000, are carefully managed by a Board of Trustees composed of men prominent in the world of finance. Most of the income from this endowment is, however, earmarked for special publications. For its broader educational purposes it has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues. It has over 4,200 members, but needs many more.

MEMBERSHIP

The American Historical Association welcomes to its membership any individual subscribing to its purposes. The annual membership, including subscription to the *American Historical Review*, is five dollars. The life membership is one hundred dollars. Membership application blanks may be secured by addressing the Executive Secretary, Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

PRIZES

The Association offers the following prizes:

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize, without stipend, is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, in manuscript or in print, in the field of European history.

The George Louis Beer Prize of about $200 (being the annual income from an endowment of $6,000) is awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since 1895. Competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works in the English language actually submitted. A work may be submitted either in manuscript or in print.

The John H. Dunning Prize of about $100 is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, competition is limited to members of the Association.

The Watumull Prize of $500, is awarded triennially, beginning with 1945, for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India. All works submitted in competition for this prize must be in the hands of the committee by June 15 of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of the books submitted must fall within the 3-year period ending December 31 of the year preceding the award.

All works submitted in competition for the above prizes must, unless otherwise stated, be in the hands of the proper committee by June 1 of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of printed monographs submitted in competition must fall within a period of 2½ years prior to June 1 of the year in which the prize is awarded.

The Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship, established at the annual meeting in 1945, is awarded annually, beginning in 1946, for the best original manuscript, either complete or in progress, on American history. By American history is meant the history of the United States, Latin America, and Canada. The fellowship has a cash value of $1,000, plus a royalty of 5 percent after cost of publication has been met. The winning manuscript in each annual competition is published without cost to the author in the series of Beveridge Fund publications; other manuscripts also may be so published at the discretion of the committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund, which is charged with the administration of the fellowship. As small a part as one-half of the manuscript may be submitted at the time of application, but it must be accompanied by a detailed outline of the balance. The deadline for the submission of applications and manuscripts is July 1.

The James Hazen Hyde Prize of $1,000 will be awarded in 1948 for the best study on any phase of Franco-American relations or French political history in the nineteenth century.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding $500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make bylaws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

CONSTITUTION

Article I

Section 1. The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

Article II

Section 1. Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

Article III

Section 1. Any person approved by the Council may become an active member of the Association. Active membership shall date from the receipt by the Treasurer of the first payment of dues, which shall be $5 a year or a single payment of $100 for life. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for one year may, one month after the mailing of a notice of such delinquency to his last known address, be dropped from the rolls by vote of the Council or the Executive Committee. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment of one year's dues in advance. Only active members shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the Association. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected by the Council as honorary or corresponding members, and such members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

Article IV

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, an Executive Secretary, a Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*, and, at the discretion of the Council, an Editor and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary, under the direction of the Council, to promote historical scholarship in America through the agencies of the Association. He shall exercise general oversight over the affairs of the Association, supervise the work of its committees, formulate policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

Sec. 3. The other officers of the Association shall have such duties and perform such functions as are customarily attached to their respective offices or as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected in the following manner. The Nominating Committee at such convenient time prior to the 1st of September as it may determine shall invite each member of the Association to indicate his or her nominee for each of these offices. With these suggestions in mind, it shall draw up a ballot of nominations which it shall mail to each member of the Association on or before the 1st of December, and which it shall distribute as the official ballot at the Annual Business Meeting. It shall present to this meeting orally any other nominations for these offices petitioned for to the Chairman of the Committee at least one day before the Business Meeting and supported by the names of twenty voting members of the Associa-

tion. The election shall be made from these nominations at the Business Meeting.

SEC. 5. The Executive Secretary, the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, the Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*, and the Editor shall be appointed by the Council for specified terms of office not to exceed three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

SEC. 6. If the office of President shall, through any cause, become vacant, the Vice President shall thereupon become President.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. There shall be a Council, constituted as follows:

(*a*) The President, the Vice President, the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*.

(*b*) Elected members, eight in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI, Section 2. These members shall be elected for a term of four years; two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

(*c*) The former Presidents, but a former President shall be entitled to vote for the 3 years succeeding the expiration of his term as President, and no longer.

SEC. 2. The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the Association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the Council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The Council shall make a full report of its activities to the Annual Meeting of the Association. The Association may by vote at any Annual Meeting instruct the Council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action directing the affairs of the Association as it may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. For the transaction of necessary business when the Council is not in session, the Council shall elect annually from its membership an Executive Committee of not more than six members which shall include the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer. Subject always to the general direction of the Council, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of Association interests and the carrying out of Association policies.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of five members, each of whom shall serve a term of two years. In the odd-numbered years, two new members shall be elected; in the even-numbered years, three; this alternation shall continue except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms. If vacancies on the Nominating Committee occur between the time of the Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct *ad interim* appointments.

SEC. 2. Elective members of the Council and members of the Nominating Committee shall be chosen as follows: The Nominating Committee shall present for each vacant membership on the Council and on the Nominating Committee two or more names, including the names of any persons who may be nominated by a petition carrying the signatures of twenty or more voting members of the Association. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee by November 1st. The Nominating Committee shall present these nominations to the members of the Association in the ballot distributed by mail as described above. The members of the Association shall make

their choice from among these nominations and return their ballots for counting not later than the 20th of December at 6 p. m. No vote received after that time shall be valid. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association where they shall be kept for at least a year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting. In case of a tie, choice shall be made at the Annual Business Meeting from among the candidates receiving the highest equal vote.

Article VII

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the Association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest; neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries and the liability of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

Article VIII

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by a majority vote of any regular business session of the Association or by a majority vote of the Council and may be adopted by a majority vote of the next regular business session, provided always that the proposed amendment and an explanation thereof shall have been circulated to the membership of the Association not less than twenty days preceding the date of the business session at which the final vote is to be taken. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary to arrange for the distribution of all such proposed amendments among the members of the Association.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1947

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Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENT
KENNETH SCOTT LATOURETTE
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

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The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR
GUY STANTON FORD
Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

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EX OFFICIO
THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, TREASURER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AND MANAGING EDITOR

Former Presidents

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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P. O. Box No. 285, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

HERBERT E. BOLTON
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

CHARLES A. BEARD
New Milford, Conn.

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Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES H. McILWAIN
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

GUY STANTON FORD
Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

[1] Died June 24, 1947.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON
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ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER
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Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

SIDNEY B. FAY
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Elected Members

ROY F. NICHOLS
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (*term expires 1947*)

ROBERT L. SCHUYLER
Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (*term expires 1947*)

LAURA A. WHITE
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. (*term expires 1948*)

RALPH H. LUTZ
Stanford University, Calif. (*term expires 1948*)

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C. W. COLE
Amherst College, Amherst Mass. (*term expires 1949*)

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University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (*term expires 1950*)

CARL WITTKE
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio (*term expires 1950*)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

SIDNEY B. FAY
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

[2] Died May 26, 1947.

ROY F. NICHOLS
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. J. WERTENBAKER
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

SOLON J. BUCK
The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

GUY STANTON FORD
Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES FOR 1947

Board of Trustees.—W. Randolph Burgess, 55 Wall Street, New York City, *Chairman*—term expires 1951; Thomas I. Parkinson, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City—term expires 1947; Shepard Morgan, 18 Pine Street, New York City—term expires 1948; A. W. Page, 195 Broadway, New York City—term expires 1949; Stanton Griffis, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York City—term expires 1950.

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.—Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex, *Managing Editor;* A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota—term expires December 1947; M. L. W. Laistner, Cornell University—term expires December 1947; Thad W. Riker, University of Texas—term expires December 1948; Curtis P. Nettels, Cornell University—term expires December 1949; Lawrence H. Gipson, Lehigh University—term expires December 1950; F. C. Dietz,* University of Illinois—term expires December 1951.

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Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize.—Leona C. Gabel, Smith College, *Chairman;* C. V. Easum,* University of Wisconsin; Sherman Kent, Yale University.

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Committee on the James Hazen Hyde Prize.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, *Chairman;* Louis Gottschalk, University of Chicago; John B. Wolf, University of Minnesota; Donald V. McKay, Harvard University; Robert Palmer, Princeton University.

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*New member this year.

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Committee on Government Publications.—Jeannette P. Nichols, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, *Chairman;* Bernard Mayo, University of Virginia; Richard J. Purcell, Catholic University.

Delegates of the American Historical Association.—American Academy of Classical and Medieval Studies in Rome: Austin P. Evans, Columbia University—term expires December 1947; T. Robert S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College—term expires December 1947. *American Council of Learned Societies:* C. W. de Kiewiet, Cornell University—term expires December 1948; Joseph Strayer,* Princeton University—term expires December 1950. *Representative on American Year Book Supervisory Board:* Thomas C. Cochran, Washington Square College, New York University. *International Committee on Historical Sciences:* William L. Langer,* Harvard University; Waldo G. Leland, American Council of Learned Societies. *Representative on the National Parks Association Board:* Carl Bridenbaugh,* Colonial Williamsburg—term expires May 1950. *Representatives on Social Education:* Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*);

*New member this year.

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Chester McArthur Destler, Connecticut College. *Social Science Research Council:* Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania—term expires December 1947; Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University—term expires December 1948; Elmer Ellis,* University of Missouri—term expires December 1949. *National Historical Publications Commission:* Dumas Malone, Columbia University; Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex. *Social Science Federation:* Elmer Kayser, George Washington University.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OFFICERS FOR 1947

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR 1946

PROGRAM OF THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT THE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27–30, 1946

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

Meeting of the Council

2 P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27

MORNING SESSIONS

I

10 A. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

FREEDOM AND BONDAGE: PART I

Chairman: William Linn Westermann, Columbia University

Slavery and Servitude in the Ancient Near East
Isaac Mendelsohn, Columbia University

The Essential Character of Medieval Serfdom
Carl Stephenson, Cornell University

Labor and Egalitarianism in Sixteenth Century Europe
W. Gordon Zeeveld, University of Maryland

Discussion:
A. L. Oppenheim, Iranian Institute
Lynn Thorndike, Columbia University
Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University

II

10 A. M. GRAND BALLROOM

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT TOWARD OPEN WATER

Chairman: Robert J. Kerner, University of California

Russia and the Baltic
David J. Dallin, New York City

Russian Southeastern Europe
Cyril Black, Princeton University

Discussion:
Philip Mosely, Columbia University
Max M. Laserson, Columbia University
Harry N. Howard, Department of State
Robert Lee Wolff, Cambridge, Mass.

III

10 A. M. PARLOR ONE

French Constitutions

Chairman: J. Salwyn Schapiro, College of the City of New York

Constitutionalism in France: Old Regime and Revolutionary
Henry B. Hill, University of Kansas City, Mo.

Constitutionalism and the Third French Republic
John A. Scott, Social Science Research Council

Discussion:
James L. Godfrey, University of North Carolina
Frederick P. Artz, Oberlin College
Rudolph A. Winnacker, Historical Division, War Department
Paul Farmer, University of Wisconsin
Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Politiques de l'Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes de New York

IV

10 A. M. PENN-TOP NORTH

New Approaches in Local History

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Association for State and Local History
Chairman: William G. Roelker, Director, Rhode Island Historical Society

A New Approach to Local Business History
Leon S. Gay, President, Vermont Historical Society

Histories of American Military Units, World War II
Thurman S. Wilkins, Historical Records Section, War Department

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

I

12:30 P. M. SALLE MODERNE

LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Anne Bezanson, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

New Light Upon Prussian Economic and Social Policy in the Early Nineteenth Century.
Hans Staehle, Cambridge, Mass.

II

12:30 P. M. PARLOR TWO

THE ARCHIVIST AND RECORDS OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Joint Luncheon Meeting of the American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists

Chairman: Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States

Records and Record Keeping in International Government
E. Wilder Spaulding, Department of State

The Archives of the United Nations
Robert Claus, Acting Archivist of the United Nations

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

I

2 P. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

FREEDOM AND BONDAGE: PART II

Chairman: Harry J. Carman, New York Mediation Board

Slavery and Contract Labor Under Nineteenth Century Imperialism
Eric Williams, Howard University

The Limits of Freedom in the Contemporary World
Herbert Harris, New York City

Discussion:
Bruno Lasker, Yonkers, New York
Melvin D. Kennedy, Atlanta University
William H. Davis, Board of Transportation, New York City

II

2 P. M. GRAND BALLROOM

France Since the Liberation

Chairman: Donald C. McKay, Harvard University

The De Gaulle Era: the Reestablishment of the Republic, 1944–1945
John E. Sawyer, Harvard University

Government by the Parties: the Renewal of Parliamentary Conflicts, 1945–1946
John B. Christopher, University of Rochester

"Structural Reforms" in the Economy: Nationalization of Key Industries
David H. Pinkney, University of Missouri

Discussion:
Leo Gershoy, New York University
Crane Brinton, Harvard University
Shepard Clough, Columbia University

III

2 P. M. PARLOR ONE

The English State in the Later Middle Ages

Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

The Recruitment of Government Personnel in England *circa* 1300
George Cuttino, Swarthmore College

Early Manifestations of English Nationalism
Barnaby Keeney, Brown University

Discussion:
William H. Dunham, Jr., Yale University
Sidney Painter, The Johns Hopkins University

IV

2 P. M. PARLOR TWO

Latin American History

Chairman: Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania

British Economic Enterprises in Latin America, 1913–1939
J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago

The Rise of American Capital and Technology in Northwest Mexico
David M. Pletcher, Knox College

Discussion:

Harry F. Jackson, Stephens College

Harold F. Peterson, New York State College for Teachers at Buffalo

EVENING SESSIONS

I

7 P. M. KEYSTONE ROOM

DINNER OF THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

Chairman: Austin P. Evans, Columbia University

The Ideas in Magna Carta

Sidney Painter, The Johns Hopkins University

II

7 P. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

DINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Clifford Lord, Director, Wisconsin Historical Society

Meat for the Western Explorers and Immigrants

Colonel Edward N. Wentworth, Director, Live Stock Bureau, Armour & Co.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28

MORNING SESSIONS

I

10 A. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

OLD AND NEW WORLD OUTLOOK ON MUTUAL RELATIONSHIPS, 1750–1805

Chairman: William T. Laprade, Duke University

American Colonial Opinion Toward Anglo-French Relations, 1750–1775

Max Savelle, Stanford University

British Opinion of Franco-American Relations, 1775–1795

Dora Mae Clark, Wilson College

French Opinion of Anglo-American Relations, 1795–1805

Frances Childs, Brooklyn College

Discussion:

John C. Miller, Bryn Mawr College

Wilma Pugh, Mount Holyoke College

II

10 A. M. GRAND BALLROOM

NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association

Chairman: Herbert A. Kellar, Director, McCormick Historical Society

A Plan for the Study of the Economic and Social Thinking of Business Leaders
Thomas C. Cochran, New York University

The Plan Applied to the Burlington Railroad Management in the Late Nineteenth Century
Donald L. McMurry, Russell Sage College

Discussion Leader:
Arthur H. Cole, Harvard University

III

10 A. M. PARLOR TWO

THE HISTORIAN VIEWS THE LAW-IN-ACTION

Chairman: Francis S. Philbrick, University of Pennsylvania

The Court Records of the Delaware Valley
H. Clay Reed, University of Delaware

The Court Records of Virginia's Eastern Shore
Susie M. Ames, Randolph-Macon Woman's College

Discussion:
George L. Haskins, University of Pennsylvania
John T. Farrell, Catholic University

IV

10 A. M. PENN-TOP SOUTH

NEW TECHNIQUES IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Chairman: Lawrence A. Harper, University of California

Microphotography for Scholars
Vernon D. Tate, The National Archives

Mechanical Aids in Historical Scholarship
Murray G. Lawson, College of the City of New York

Discussion:
John Cox, College of the City of New York
Louis Knott Koontz, University of California at Los Angeles

V

10 A. M. PARLOR C

CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH PROJECTS IN FAR EASTERN HISTORY
Chairman: John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

General Discussion

VI

10 A. M. SALLE MODERNE

THE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II: PROBLEMS OF METHOD

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Military Institute
Chairman: Dallas Irvine, Provost of the American Military Institute

Round Table Discussion:
Hugh M. Cole, Chief of European Theater Section, Historical Division, War Department
Frank Craven, New York University
Samuel E. Morison, Harvard University
Frederic C. Lane, The Johns Hopkins University
Joel D. Thacker, Historian, United States Marine Corps

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

I

12:30 P. M. PENN-TOP NORTH

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Luncheon Conference of the Modern European History Section
Chairman: Waldemar Westergaard, University of California at Los Angeles

NEW INTERPRETATIONS OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY
Oscar Halecki, Fordham University

II

12:30 P. M. PARLOR ONE

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE RESEARCH PROBLEMS CONCERNING LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Luncheon Conference of the Hispanic American Group
Chairman: A. Curtis Wilgus, The George Washington University

Research in the Field of Economics and History
Miron Burgin, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress

Research in the Field of Political Science and Sociology
Richard F. Behrendt, Colgate University

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

I

2 P. M. GRAND BALLROOM

ANDREW JACKSON

Chairman: Arthur C. Cole, Brooklyn College

The Jackson Wage-Earner Thesis
Joseph Dorfman, Columbia University

Jackson and the Credit System
Thomas P. Govan, University of Virginia

Discussion:
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard University
Leland D. Baldwin, University of Pittsburgh

II

2 P. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COLLAPSE, 1920–1939

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Economic History Association

Chairman: Walter W. Stewart, The Institute for Advanced Study

Economic Isolation and Cooperation: Items in the American Record, 1929–1939
Herbert Feis, Washington, D. C.

Deterioration of World Monetary Measures
Jeannette P. Nichols, Swarthmore, Pa.

Discussion:
August Maffrey, Vice President, Export-Import Bank
Seymour E. Harris, Harvard University

III

2 P. M. SALLE MODERNE

JAPAN

Chairman: G. Nye Steiger, Simmons College

Who Ruled Japan?
Lawrence K. Rosinger, Columbia University

United States Occupation Policies in Japan
Hugh Borton, Department of State

IV

2 P. M. PARLOR ONE

CONFERENCE ON THE CRUSADES

Chairman: Frederic Duncalf, University of Texas

Urban's Crusade: Success or Failure?
August C. Krey, University of Minnesota

Progress Report on "The History of the Crusades"
John L. La Monte, University of Pennsylvania

V

4 P. M. PENN-TOP

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

EVENING SESSION

7 P. M. GRAND BALLROOM

DINNER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Toastmaster
Charles H. McIlwain, Former President of the Association

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Idea of Progress
Sidney B. Fay, Harvard University

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29

3 P. M. KEATING HALL, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

ANTICLERICALISM IN ITALY AND FRANCE

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Catholic Historical Association.

Chairman: George N. Shuster, Hunter College

Italian Anticlericalism, 1871–1914
S. William Halperin, University of Chicago

Anticlericalism as a Political Tool in the Third French Republic
Leo L. Rummel, O. Praem., St. Augustine's Priory, Madison, Wis.

Discussion:
Joseph H. Brady, Seton Hall College
Crane Brinton, Harvard University
Joseph N. Moody, Cathedral College, New York City

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30

MORNING SESSIONS

I

10 A. M. PARLOR C

ANCIENT HISTORY:

Chairman: James H. Oliver, The Johns Hopkins University

The Roman-Arab Frontier in the Light of Recent Discoveries
Naphtali Lewis, Columbia University

Eretria's Early Empire
William Wallace, University of Toronto

Discussion:
Philip K. Hitti, Princeton University
Ernest Hettich, New York University
C. Bradford Welles, Yale University

II

10 A. M. PARLOR ONE

JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Chairman: Matthew Spinka, Hartford Theological Seminary

The Doctrine of Man in Renaissance Platonism and Calvin
Roy Battenhouse, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Emphasis on the Gospel and Christian Reform in Late Medieval Preaching
Ray C. Petry, Duke University

III

10 A. M. GRAND BALLROOM

GERMANY'S POSITION IN EUROPE: THE PRESENT IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chairman: Harold C. Deutsch, University of Minnesota

"Mitteleuropa"—the Final Stage?
Felix Gilbert, Bryn Mawr College

Eastern and Western Orientation in Recent German Politics
Carl E. Schorske, Wesleyan University

Discussion:
Eugene N. Anderson, Department of State
Hajo Holborn, Yale University
Hans Rothfels, University of Chicago

IV

10 A. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

SOME ASPECTS OF THE NEW DEAL

Chairman: Louis M. Hacker, Columbia University

The Grain and Gold Buying Programs, 1933–1934
Jonathan Grossman, College of the City of New York

Huey Long and the New Deal
Basil Rauch, Barnard College

V

10 A. M. PARLOR TWO

AGRICULTURE IN PERIODS OF CHANGE

Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Agricultural History Society
Chairman: J. Orin Oliphant, Bucknell University

Elkanah Watson's Promotional Activities on Behalf of Agriculture
Hugh M. Flick, Division of Archives and History, New York State Education Department

Progressive Trends in Southern Agriculture, 1840–1860
James C. Bonner, Georgia State College for Women

Agriculture and the Emerging Industrial Era
Theodore Saloutos, University of California at Los Angeles

The American Farmer and the "Last Best West," 1900–1920
Paul F. Sharp, University of Minnesota

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

I

12:30 P. M. PENN-TOP

THE MORGENTHAU DIARIES

Chairman: Roswell Magill, Columbia University

The Papers of a Cabinet Officer
Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York City

II

12:30 P. M. PARLOR TWO

LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman: Earle D. Ross, Iowa State College

The World's Past and Present Needs in Relation to Agriculture
E. Parmalee Prentice, Williamstown, Mass.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

I

2 P. M. GRAND BALLROOM

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR

Chairman: William C. Chanler, New York City

The Issues of the Nürnberg Trial
Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University

The Crime of Aggression and the Future of International Law
Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University

New Materials for the Historian
DeWitt C. Poole, Harvard University

Discussion:
Hon. Jerome Frank, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City
Clyde Eagelton, New York University
Harold C. Deutsch, University of Minnesota

II

2 P. M. GEORGIAN ROOM

JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Ella Lonn, Baltimore, Md.

On the Trail of Jefferson
Dumas Malone, Columbia University

Party Politics in the Old Southwest in Adams' and Jefferson's Administrations
William B. Hamilton, Duke University

III

2 P. M. PENN-TOP NORTH

THE SCHOLAR AND FOREIGN POLICY

Chairman: Jeannette P. Nichols, Swarthmore, Pa.

The Record of Foreign Policy for the Scholar
E. Wilder Spaulding, Department of State

The Scholar in the Making of Foreign Policy
Richard A. Humphrey, Department of State

Discussion:
Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University
Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University
Luther H. Evans, The Library of Congress

IV

2 P. M. SALLE MODERNE

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN RELATIONSHIPS IN THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE HISTORY PROGRAM

Joint Meeting of the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies

Chairman: Chester McArthur Destler, Connecticut College

Inter-relationships of American and European History

Michael Kraus, College of the City of New York
Goldwin Smith, University of Iowa

Discussion: Inter-relationships in the School and College History Program

Mary Latimer Gambrell, Hunter College
Richard E. Thursfield, The Johns Hopkins University
Aileen Ross, Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Conn.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 26, 1946, 2 P. M.

Present: Sidney B. Fay, *President;* T. J. Wertenbaker, *Vice President;* J. Salwyn Schapiro, Roy F. Nichols, Ralph L. Lutz, A. C. Krey, *Councilors;* William Linn Westermann, Carlton J. H. Hayes, former *Presidents;* Solon J. Buck, *Treasurer;* Guy Stanton Ford, *Executive Secretary;* A. P. Whitaker, *Chairman,* Beveridge Memorial Fund Committee.

President Fay called the meeting to order.

Upon motion the minutes of the 1945 meeting of the Council and of the annual business meeting (which had been published) were approved without being read.

Mr. Ford gave his report as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor, which included a summary of the various committee reports.

Mr. Buck presented the Treasurer's report, which was approved as passed by the Finance Committee except for one change in the draft budget.

Mr. Ford reported for the Committee on Committees and the list of committees and delegates was approved by the council. (For list see pp. xxiii–xxv.)

The following ad interim appointments were made in 1946: Prof. Robert K. Richardson of Beloit College was delegate at the Centennial Charter Day of Beloit College on February 2, 1946. Mrs. Mary Alice Parrish of Vandalia, Mo., was delegate at the inauguration of Arthur Holly Compton as chancellor of Washington University on February 22, 1946. Prof. Roy F. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania was representative at the fiftieth anniversary of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on April 5–6, 1946. Prof. William T. Laprade of Duke University was representative at the sesquicentennial celebration of the University of North Carolina, April 12–13, 1946. Prof. Albert B. White, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota, was representative at the inauguration of J. L. Morrill as president of the University of Minnesota on April 23–25, 1946. Prof. Arthur P. Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania was delegate at the Fourth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Third Pan American Consultation on Cartography in Caracas on August 22, 1946. Prof. Waldemar Westergaard of the University of California at Los Angeles was delegate at the inauguration of Arthur Gardiner Coons as president of Occidental College, October 3, 1946. President H. Gary Hudson of Illinois College was representative at the MacMurray College centennial celebration, October 8–10, 1946. Prof. Lawrence H. Gipson of Lehigh University was delegate at the inauguration of Martin Dewey Whitaker as president of Lehigh University on October 12, 1946. Prof. Oscar J. Hammen of the University of Utah was representative at the inauguration of Albert Ray Olpin as president of the University of Utah, October 15–16, 1946. Dr. John W. Oliver of the University of Pittsburgh was representative at the inauguration of James Herbert Case, Jr., as president of Washington and Jefferson College on October 25, 1946. Mrs. Dora Neill Raymond of Sweet Briar College was delegate to the inauguration of Martha Lucas as president of Sweet Briar College. Prof. Elizabeth Calder of

Wells College was representative at the inauguration of Richard Leighton Greene as president of Wells College on November 1, 1946. Dr. Harlow Lindley of the University of Richmond was delegate at the inauguration of Thomas Elsa Jones as seventh president of Earlham College, November 23, 1946. Prof. Maude H. Woodfin of the University of Richmond was representative at the inauguration of George Matthews Modlin as president of the University of Richmond, November 15–16, 1946.

As no written report had yet been received from the chairman of the Committee on Historical Source Materials, and inasmuch as the chairman and Mr. Ford had agreed in a conference to liquidate the committee as a whole and to retain such subcommittees as seemed necessary, the Council gave authority to the Executive Secretary to organize such committees with the advice of the chairman of the Committee on Historical Source Materials. [The Executive Secretary reports the setting up of the Committees on Manuscripts, Business Records, and Documentary Reproduction.]

Mr. Ford announced that Mr. James Hazen Hyde of New York had given the Association the sum of $1,000 to be awarded for the first time in 1948 for the best work in Franco-American relations or France in the nineteenth century. The Council approved a committee of five members to award the prize.

Mr. Ford reported for the Committee on Honorary Members. The committee had decided not to appoint any new members this year in view of the fact that the chairman, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, was to make a trip abroad during the coming year and would be able to look over the field of foreign scholars with the idea of naming new honorary members next year.

The Council approved the following resolution submitted by the chairman of the Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications:

The Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund of the American Historical Association will finance the publication of books of mature scholarship which make a distinct contribution to knowledge in any field of history. Ordinarily doctoral dissertations or works of more than one volume will not be considered. Manuscripts must be submitted to the chairman of the Committee, Prof. Ray A. Billington, Northwestern University, by March 1 of the year of the award. Normally the committee will publish one or two volumes each year.

Mr. Ford announced the appointment of a committee by mail vote of the Executive Committee to investigate the status and future of *Writings on American History*. The committee consists of Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, chairman; John Krout, Columbia University; and Stanley Pargellis, Newberry Library, Chicago. Mr. Ford called the attention of the Council to the fact that Lester J. Cappon, chairman of the Special Committee on the WPA Bibliography of American History, which was discharged this year, had suggested the desirability of an annual bibliography of American history.

Mr. Whitaker reported that the Beveridge Memorial Fund Committee felt that it was no longer in a position to carry the expenses of the preparation of the *Writings on American History* and the Council unanimously passed the following resolution:

The Beveridge Memorial Fund Committee is hereby formally relieved of the financial burden of the *Writings on American History* except for completing the editing of the volume for 1941.

Dean Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri was elected the new member of the American Historical Association delegation to the Social Science Research Council.

The following were elected by the Council to the Executive Committee: Sidney B. Fay, chairman, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Roy F. Nichols, T. J. Wertenbaker, Solon J Buck (ex officio), Guy Stanton Ford (ex officio).

The choice of the meeting place for 1947 was left to the Executive Committee, inasmuch as the Association had just been informed that Chicago would be unable to take care of the meeting during Christmas week in 1947. President Fay extended to the Association through the Council an invitation from Boston to hold the meeting there. It was decided to hold the 1949 meeting in Boston as this will take place on the East Coast if the usual cycle is followed. The 1947 meeting should be held some place in the Middle West. Prof. Raymond P. Stearns of the University of Illinois was named chairman of the Program Committee. [Professor Donald G. Barnes was later made chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.]

Mr. Ford, as Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*, nominated Frederick C. Dietz of the University of Illinois to succeed William E. Lunt of Haverford College on the Board of Editors. The Council affirmed the choice.

Mr. Ford reported that the "Bibliography of English History, 1714–1789," a joint project of the American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society, had been completed by Prof. Stanley Pargellis of the Newberry Library, and would be forwarded to the Royal Historical Society shortly.

The Council approved the budget of *Social Education* as it had been presented by the editor, Prof. Erling Hunt. It decided that the appointment of a new editor for *Social Education* to take office after June 30, 1947, when Professor Hunt's resignation will take effect, was a matter of great interest to the Association. The Council authorized the Executive Committee to take the responsibility of approving the new editor.

The Council also authorized the Executive Committee to ratify the new constitution of the American Council of Learned Societies if it is approved at the January meeting of the ACLS.

It was decided that the American Philosophical Society could use the mailing list of the American Historical Association for purposes of advertising two of their publications. This courtesy to a learned society for the purposes specified is in no way a precedent for making the stencils available to commercial firms. They can use the printed membership list, which is in the public domain.

The question of publishing another list of doctoral dissertations in progress was brought up by Mr. Ford. The Council felt that such a list was urgently needed now that graduate schools had resumed normal activities. It was suggested that such a volume could be sold for $1 but that sales could not be undertaken by the executive office. It was left to the Executive Secretary to make arrangements with a university or commercial press.

The Modern Language Association had asked the Council to discuss their plan to appoint a committee to study the feasibility and advisability of establishing an Institute of American Civilization. The Council expressed its sympathetic interest in such a plan and agreed that the American Historical Association might be represented at a meeting to discuss the project.

The desirability of establishing student memberships at a reduced rate had been again suggested to the Council. The Council decided that in view of the difficulty of bookkeeping which the transferring of members from student membership to regular membership would involve and the fact that the cost of a regular membership is not excessive, such a procedure would not be practicable at the present time.

Mr. Whitaker reported on the first year of the new Beveridge Fellowship plan. He said the committee was publicizing the fellowship in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, the *Journal of Modern History*, the *Journal of Southern History*, and the *Southern Historical Review*. The committee had changed the deadline from September 1, which it had been during the first year, to July 1 to allow

the members more time in which to confer. Mr. Whitaker asked for suggestions for new publicity, which the Council felt had been handled very well during the first year.

The Council voted to express its deep appreciation of the services of Guy Stanton Ford as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor and earnestly requested him to continue in office for another period of three years. Miss Patty Washington was also appointed for another three-year term.

In the absence of Prof. Francis J. Bowman, the delegate from the Pacific Coast Branch, Councillor Ralph H. Lutz read the report of the Pacific Coast Branch.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, PENN-TOP, PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 28, 1946, 4 P. M.

President Sidney B. Fay called the meeting to order with some 250 or more members present. It was unanimously voted to approve the minutes of the last meeting as printed in the April 1946 issue of the *American Historical Review.*

Before reading his annual report Mr. Ford called the attention of the members to the fact that it was just 50 years ago that the Association met for the first time in New York. It was also the second meeting held outside Washington. He then read his report (see p. 22).

The Treasurer, Mr. Buck, presented his report, copies of which had been distributed to the members. The motion was made and passed to accept the report and place it on file (see p. 31).

Mr. W. Randolph Burgess of New York was reelected to the Board of Trustees and to continue as chairman of the Board.

Prof. Max Savelle, chairman of the Nominating Committee, then presented his report. He announced that 67 people sent in suggestions for officers as compared with 8 the year before. These suggestions brought a variety of names from all over the country to the attention of the Nominating Committee. The committee attributes this lively response to its call for suggestions to the fact that a blank in the form of a tear sheet was placed in the April issue of the *Review* for the convenience of members. The committee was faced with an extraordinary number of vacancies to fill by reason of the death of one member of the Nominating Committee (Prof. Louis Pelzer) and the resignation of one member of the Council (Prof. Merle Curti). As a result of the votes cast, the committee announced the election of the following:

Members of the Council (three to be chosen)—Prof. J. G. Randall of the University of Illinois, Prof. Carl Wittke of Oberlin College, and President C. W. Cole of Amherst College.

Members of the Nominating Committee (four to be chosen)—Prof. Carl Stephenson of Cornell University, Prof. F. M. Green of the University of North Carolina, Prof. W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington, and Dr. Stanley Pargellis of the Newberry Library.

For President of the Association for the year 1947, the committee nominated Prof. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker; for Vice President, Prof. Kenneth Latourette; and for Treasurer, Dr. Solon J. Buck. As the Committee had received no petitions for alternative candidates within the prescribed time limit for written petitions, the Executive Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those three candidates.

Mr. Ford reported on the following actions taken by the Council at its meeting: The report of the Committee on Committees; the announcement of the establishment of the James Hazen Hyde Prize and the committee appointed; the resolution from the Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund; the establishment of the committee to study the *Writings on American History;* the election as delegates of Dean Elmer Ellis to the Social Science Research Council and of Prof. Joseph Strayer to the American Council of Learned Societies; the membership of the Executive Committee; the new member of the Board of Editors; the approval of the *Social Education* budget.

Mr. Buck then read the statement of the Council appointing Mr. Ford for another term as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor.

Prof. Arthur P. Whitaker reported for the Beveridge Memorial Fund Committee on its progress during the first year of the new fellowship. The announcement of the winner of the fellowship was to be made at the annual dinner.

Prof. Francis J. Bowman presented the report of the Pacific Coast Branch.

Dr. Jeannette P. Nichols, chairman of the Committee on Government Publications, submitted the following resolutions bearing upon publications dealing with the history of World War II:

The American Historical Association recognizes the importance to the United States of the planned history of World War II initiated by the President and Congress and currently under way in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. The Association also takes cognizance of the fact that the employment of professional historians by some seventy or more agencies of the government is a unique recognition of the capacity of historians, acting professionally, to render an immediate public service.

The Association has a direct interest in the conformity of this effort to the following principles and policies:

1. That the historians concerned enjoy freedom of research in all pertinent records.
2. That the studies prepared in all phases of the work conform fully to the standards of the historical profession, even though certain of them must remain classified in the interest of national security.
3. That each study bear the name or names of the writers or compilers as a guarantee of competence and integrity.
4. That the original records of all agencies be safeguarded and preserved.
5. That studies and records be declassified as quickly and thoroughly as is consistent with national security.
6. That the studies be placed at the disposal of historical scholars and teachers of history at the earliest practicable date; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That the Executive Secretary of the Association request the agencies concerned to distribute copies of all printed studies to a select list of universities, learned societies, and public libraries, to insure a wide diffusion to scholars, teachers, and the interested public; (2) That he further request that studies lithographed or produced in other than printed form be made accessible by deposit of copies in the university and public libraries on the basis of a wide geographical distribution; (3) That he further request the Director of the World War II Records Project to keep the interested public informed of the current and continuing results of the program, with indications as to the availability of the studies completed; (4) That he act in cooperation with the responsible heads or historical advisers of the agencies concerned, representing the interest of the Association, as defined above, to the end of obtaining continued financial support by those agencies and by the Congress for the completion of their programs, insofar as they conform to the standards of this Association; (5) That he send copies of this resolution to the Cabinet members and to the heads of each of the agencies concerned, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the committees of Congress connected with appropriations for these purposes.

Having in mind the publications of the Department of State, the committee also submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS it is now more than ever essential that the United States Department of State provide historians with the basic documents on all significant phases of our foreign policies, past and present: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Historical Association, That the Department of State be commended for the expansion in its historical service during the past half decade—particularly for the increased number of *Foreign Relations* volumes; for making the *Department of State Bulletin* the best current record of American foreign policy to date; for the larger number of printings of significant reports, state papers and formal international agreements; and most especially for advancing the open date of access to its files by scholars from 1920 to 1932; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department be urged to expedite the publication of basic documents regarding such important events as the Paris Peace Conference of 1946, so that we may not have to wait twenty-seven years for such papers, as in the case of the Paris Conference of 1919; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the Secretary of State, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, with an expression of the opinion of this Association that adequate information on our foreign policy is of greatest importance and that every effort should be made to make it available in increasing quantity and quality.

After a short discussion the members unanimously approved the resolutions as submitted.

At a call for other business, Mr. Ralph Guinness presented another resolution. The Association decided to refer this resolution to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Buck asked for a showing of hands of all who were willing and would prefer to have the meetings continue through Sunday instead of leaving it free as had been done this year. The vote was in the affirmative and the possibility of sessions on Sunday was recommended to the program chairman for next year. In the discussion the examples of the Catholic and the Mississippi Valley Historical Associations were cited.

As there was no further business, Prof. Frank Maloy Anderson moved that the meeting be adjourned.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR FOR THE YEAR 1946

The year 1946 closes with the Association in a sound and steadily improving position as to finances and membership. This is all the more noteworthy at the end of war years that might well have imperiled the activity, even the existence, of all learned societies and cultural agencies. Our membership has grown steadily during the last 5 years. In this regard 1946 is the best, with a net increase of 415 members giving us a total membership of 4,227. A membership of 5,000 is not an unreasonable goal to attain in the next few years. It can be reached with the continuing cooperation of the present membership. The gain this year is due in large part to the responses to a circular letter asking university and college teachers to suggest membership to their students. However, it is interesting to see from the scores of inquiries and the incoming checks from new members unattached to any institution how the appeal of the Association and the *Review* has widened to persons without professional interest in history. The possibilities here are infinite and have been only tentatively explored. Any member can help by supplying the central office with the names of such citizens, to whom an invitation to join will then be sent. Such an informal, every-member effort would supplement measurably the work now done by members of university staffs. The latter have deserved well of the Association. I refrain from mentioning

names and institutions though some members and departments deserve a place on the honor roll.

This year's *Annual Report* will contain a directory of all members to December 1, 1946. In checking addresses we included, as never before apparently, life members. This had the startling result of showing that about a score in this group had died without anyone reporting, many of them several years ago and one as far back as 1935. In the meantime they had been carried on the subscription list of the *Review*. Among them were many who had contributed $100 or more at the time of the canvass for the Beveridge Fund. Among the 62 deaths reported I would recall such veterans and distinguished members at Elbert Jay Benton, Henry E. Bourne, Victor Clark, Edwin F. Gay, Benjamin B. Kendrick, William T. Morgan, William A. Morris, Clarence Perkins, Louis Pelzer, and one of our honorary members, the distinguished Chilean scholar Domingo Amunátegui y Solar.

Membership and finances are closely related, for a considerable part of our annual income is derived from profits from the *Review*. The treasurer's report will reflect this. It is encouraging to note that this past year we were able to transmit to the trustees for investment the sum of $10,000 from savings in addition to $800 from new life members. Receipts from the latter are always added to the endowment fund. For almost anyone who does not have one foot in the grave a life membership is a good investment. With present printing costs and present returns from investment the Association may have to consider the possibility of increasing the price of life membership. I can remember the cheerful days when it was only $50.

And now as the radio commentators say, "A word from our sponsor." In this case it is in the nature of a confession from your Executive Secretary who sponsors this report and a good many other things he has done in your name and on your behalf in the last five troubled years. Permit me to speak in the first person. I came into the office of executive secretary to carry and co-ordinate tasks that had been distributed in four separate centers and among as many individuals, each working with his particular task. This new deal in the Association's affairs started on the eve of a global war of undreamed of intensity and transcendent importance. The very freedoms and values for which we entered the lists might even be held in abeyance temporarily while we secrificed to assure their survival. What that would mean to educational, scientific, and cultural institutions no one could foresee. Insistence upon their central importance if the war effort was to have any meaning or justification was a primary task. Not less essential was the task of seeing that they survived not simply as institutions but as preservers and purveyors of values grown precious through centuries that history and history alone records. It is within such a frame of reference, against such a background, that any group of scholars, especially historians, should define and pursue their special tasks in peace quite as much as in war.

What I have just said is not only background but an integral part of what in its details is a prosaic record. It is a record of economies and the limitation of expenditures for what were once normal activities. I have not called Council meetings except at annual meetings and then, until last year, wholly at the expense of members. The Executive Committee has been polled by mail more often than it has met. This is true also of the Board of Editors. With a long experience in educational administration it has seemed easy to me, perhaps too easy, to decide what seemed to me minor matters rather than accumulating them and delaying them in order to make business for meetings we could ill afford to hold at Association expense. In a degree the same responsibility and line of action was followed by committee chairmen who would gladly have conferred

with their fellow members. In certain cases that has been a hardship. It was a hardship but not a catastrophe as their annual reports of the last few years show. Before I turn to the future in which economies and controls should be less necessary, it may be well to complete the record to date by summarizing the annual reports of your committees who carry on the Association's work quite as much as does the central office. As in the past the Association has had the faithful service of these committees and remains especially indebted to them and to their chairmen who carry the chief burden. As all reports from the committees will be published in full in the *Annual Report* I shall limit myself at this time to brief summaries.

The report of the Committee on Committees has been presented and acted upon by the Council and will be reported later for your information.

The Committee on Honorary Members through its chairman, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, has reported that it did not consider it advisable to nominate additional foreign members this year. It will be recalled that last year the Council approved the committee's recommendation that in general the total number of honorary members, if the distinction was to remain real, should not exceed 15. Of the honorary members elected at the last 2 meetings, 2 have died. Of the present 12 members, 1 is from Canada, 1 from Brazil, 4 from England, 1 from Norway, 1 from Denmark, 1 from France, 1 from Italy, 1 from Spain, and 1 from China. The 2 deceased honorary members are Domingo Amunátegui y Solar of Chile and Johan Huizinga of Holland. It is expected that the committee will profit this coming year from the information gathered by the chairman during his visit to Europe in 1947.

The Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize through its chairman, Prof. J. Duane Squires, reports that its activity in publicizing the prize brought the submission of approximately 25 volumes. Its unanimous choice for the prize and the award of honorable mention will be announced at the annual dinner.

The chairman of the Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize, Prof. Mitchell B. Garrett, reports that the number and character of the studies submitted did not warrant the committee in making an award this year.

Prof. Reginald C. McGrane, chairman of the John H. Dunning Award Committee, reports that the committee made every effort by sending out circulars to departments of history. In the interest of young scholars in the armed forces the committee opened the competition to unrevised dissertations of outstanding quality. Although disappointed in the number of responses that their publicity brought, they were unanimous in their award of both the prize and of honorable mention. These will be announced at the dinner this evening.

The report of Professor Ragatz, chairman of the Committee on the *Annual Report*, calls attention to volumes that have appeared for 1944 and explains that the long-awaited volume for 1943, the *Writings on American History*, for 1939 and 1940, a double volume, awaits only the consolidation of the index, a task Miss Griffin finds herself unable to complete. It is now being given this final touch by Mrs. Curtis W. Garrison on funds supplied by the Beveridge Committee, which asks to be released from any further obligations in connection with the *Writings*. The rise in printing costs since the volume went to the Government Printing Office will cut into future publishing projects. Dr. Ragatz' comments on the future of the *Writings* underline the task of the special committee appointed to consider this topic. It is hoped that the consolidated index to the *Writings* through 1938 will be completed this year by Mr. Matteson. The task has been herculean and Mr. Matteson has labored long and faithfully at it in the midst of other tasks. The costs of printing what will presumably be a two-volume work may, when added to the costs of the missing volume (Griffin) for

1943 and the four volumes for 1945 now in press, make a total that will limit publication next year to the slim Volume I of each year's *Annual Report.*

The four volumes for 1945 comprise the usual formal official volume and a Volume II in three parts containing a collection of manuscripts entitled *Spain in the Mississippi Valley*, translated and edited by Prof. L. C. Kinnaird of the University of California. It is hoped to distribute them during this fiscal year. The official first volume will contain a list of members to December 1, 1946. The Superintendent of Documents will be urged to make offprints of this directory which goes cost free to less than 50 percent of the members.

The whole report of Dr. Ragatz should be read when it appears, for it covers one of our important publishing services.

The chairman of the Committee on the Beveridge Memorial Fellowship, Prof. A. P. Whitaker, reports a gratifying interest in the plan for the Beveridge Fellowship. Thirty-five applications and manuscripts were received. This lively response is due, I am sure, to the vigorous campaign of publicity carried on by the committee. All the applicants were residents of the United States and a great majority of the manuscripts related to United States history, a few to Latin America, and one to Canada. To quote the report, "They represented a wide range both of types and time—biographies, monographs, and works of synthesis and interpretation, dealing with one part or another of the period from the early seventeenth century to the present. The proportion of high-quality manuscripts was gratifyingly large for a first year . . ." The winner of the fellowship will be announced at the annual dinner. Following the previous commitments, the volume by Earl S. Pomeroy, *The Territories of the United States, 1861–1890*, is in press and although there have been delays it is expected that the volume will appear presently. Second printings have been made of two volumes: Easterby's *South Carolina Rice Plantation*, which is the last of the discontinued documentary series, and Bernstein's *Origins of Inter-American Interest.* The first came from the press of the University of Chicago and the Bernstein volume from the University of Pennsylvania Press, now the regular publisher for this committee. The finances of the committee are in excellent shape, showing an increase of over $3,000 in the cash balance. This is due in large part to the royalties from the sale of two volumes—Hofstadter's *Social Darwinism* and Easterby's *South Carolina Rice Plantation.* The remainder of the report when printed will show you how carefully the committee is husbanding and managing it finances. Later in the meeting the chairman will make a further announcement as to the committee's plans.

The Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund, through its chairman, Prof. Ray A Billington, reports that its activities this past year have been concerned mainly with the procedures and ways and means to lighten its load and increase its efficiency. It has proposed for Council action a resolution defining somewhat more sharply the requirements for manuscripts submitted to it. The committee cannot in any one year publish more than one or two volumes. The manuscript by Prof. Louis Hunter, "An Economic and Technological History of Steamboating on the Western Waters in the Nineteenth Century," has been somewhat delayed in publication but will appear from the Cornell University Press in 1947. The committee is in a position to announce that it will publish, when arrangements are completed, a volume by Margaret Hastings on "The Court of Common Pleas in the Fifteenth Century." It has one other manuscript under consideration. The committee has considered and will seek additional means of publicizing the volumes issued under its auspices. Their sale is essential to the reimbursement of the revolving fund.

The Littleton-Griswold Committee loses this year its capable and hard-working chairman, Prof. Francis S. Philbrick of the Law School of the University of

Pennsylvania. Professor Philbrick is retiring this year from his academic post and has asked to be relieved. He reports disheartening delays in the publication of the volumes arranged for the committee. Two are apparently making steady and satisfactory progress. The first, under the editorship of Prof. John T. Farrell of Catholic University and Prof. Zechariah Chafee of the Harvard Law School, will be devoted to "Minutes of the Rhode Island Court of Equity, 1741–1743." This promises to be a valuable addition to the series. The second volume in preparation is being edited by Prof. Susie M. Ames of Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Prof. Garrard Glenn of the University of Virginia. It will contain "Accomac County [Virginia] Court Records, 1632–1645." These two volumes should be ready for publication in 1948. Some progress has been made with other projected volumes, but the war has disrupted plans and led to the withdrawal of editors. It is hoped that it will be possible to revive and push forward certain of these projects that have been shelved temporarily. The final report shows that the fund has a balance of $12,667.13.

The Committee on Government Publications has fully lived up to its responsibilities by following closely the publishing plans and activities of departments of the Government. To this end the chairman, Mrs. Jeannette Nichols, has devoted many hours precious to her in the pursuit of her own researches. She finds but does not disapprove a growing tendency to make government publications explaining policies and problems especially in international matters less forbidding to the general reader and less documentary for the purposes of the scholar. They still remain something the scholar must use. The committee is concerned with the effect of possible sweeping economies upon the whole program of publications on the war and basic problems of peace. Later in this meeting its chairman will present pertinent resolutions for your consideration.

The Committee on the Watumull Prize makes no report this year as the next award of this prize will not be until 1948.

The Committee on Historical Source Materials with the approval of the chairman has been discharged by the Council. Three of its subcommittees will be retained as Council committees.

The Special Committee on the WPA Bibliography of American History, one of several that have been appointed on this topic during the last 10 years, reports through its chairman, Prof. Lester J. Cappon, to the same purport as its predecessors, namely, that the bibliography in its present form could not be completed for publication by any process of minor revision. It is 10 years out of date and very uneven in its coverage and treatment of items because of the varying qualifications of the large staff of persons on relief from unemployment. There is a need for an annotated bibliography of American history which should be more selective and more critical than the WPA compilation. The labor and expense of trying to revise or use the WPA compilation to fill this need makes that approach prohibitively expensive. In asking for its discharge the committee recommends the appointment of a special committee charged with preparing a program for a systematic bibliography in the field of American history. In this connection it is proper to call the attention of the Association to the fact that the Council has set up a special committee to consider the future of the *Writings in American History*. The special committee suggested by Professor Cappon and his associates might well take up at the point where the committee on the Griffin bibliography leaves off or that committee be charged with considering this suggestion in relation to any recommendations on the *Writings*.

Dr. Conyers Read reports for the Radio Committee that the committee, with the continued cooperation of the National Broadcasting Co., including the services of Mr. Saerchinger, has put on an unbroken series of 52 Sunday evening broadcasts on "History behind the Headlines." It is the judgment of

the chairman of the committee that "by reason of this happy cooperation between a commercial company and a learned society a steadily growing public is learning that a knowledge of their historical backgrounds can and does give a fuller understanding of the many bewildering phenomena that make up the world in which we live."

The delegates or representatives of the Association in various other learned and public organizations and activities have each made a report. In most cases this is to the effect that there has been either no activity or no change of policy. This is true of the American Academy of Classical and Medieval Studies, the American *Yearbook*, and the National Parks Association Board.

Our senior representative to the American Council of Learned Societies, Prof. Wallace Notestein, who retires this year, reports for himself and Professor de Kiewiet. He emphasizes, as would your Executive Secretary, who represents another association, the importance to all the humanities of the work of the American Council of Learned Societies. That body is in the process of rewriting its constitution in order to secure more continuing and effective cooperation between the body of scholars and the central office upon which in the past far too great a burden has fallen. Professor Notestein points out that some such postwar readjustment would enhance the interest of the constituent societies and present to the foundations which support the Council a guarantee of effective use of the funds not so wholly dependent upon the wisdom and statesmanship of the executive office. Such wisdom and leadership have been given by the director in the past 20 years and as a result the Council has served outstandingly the purposes for which it was organized. With the retirement of Dr. Waldo G. Leland, who has been director throughout this period, the institution of a continuing advisory body becomes doubly important and the difficulty of filling Dr. Leland's place is becoming increasingly evident to those charged with that responsibility. Mr. Notestein outlines the essential features of the new constitution as presented at a special meeting of the delegates in Boston, September 20–21. There was a long and thorough discussion of its provisions. The requirement of the present constitution that changes could be made only by a two thirds vote of all delegates, whether present or not, called for 32 affirmative votes. Several delegates were absent and 1 declined to vote. The approving vote was 31, 1 short of the necessary majority. The constitution has been referred to the Executive Committee for such revision as will meet any pertinent objections made to it. The name of our new delegate will be reported later along with other actions of the Council.

Dr. Waldo Leland, who with Dr. Shotwell represents us on the International Committee of Historical Sciences, of which he is also chairman, reports that that committee, quiescent during the war, expects to reorganize and resume at a meeting in Prague in the summer of 1947. It will have before it many difficult and delicate questions with regard to its own immediate membership and the membership of the International Congress for which it must make plans and set a date. It will need to consider also the possibility of relations and working arrangements with UNESCO.

The report from *Social Education* submitted by Dr. Chester M. Destler is both encouraging and disturbing. On the encouraging side is the presentation of the rigid economies by which *Social Education* is reducing its annual deficit. On the debit side is the fact that Prof. Erling Hunt, who has carried on as editor during the last 10 years, has found it necessary to resign as of June 30, 1947. It is proper here, I think, to record the gratitude of the Association for Professor Hunt's services to the conduct of *Social Education*.

Our delegation to the Social Science Research Council composed of Roy F. Nichols, Merle Curti, and Shepard Clough, has been active on all the major com-

mittees of that organization. The SSRC, like the American Council of Learned Societies, is having some reorganization, and a new director, Dr. Donald Young, of Pennsylvania, succeeds Dr. Robert Crane. Although the activities of the Council are not along disciplinary lines many things that they have done or are doing are of importance to our membership. The full report will reveal this. I mention here especially the completion, largely through the efforts of the history group, of Bulletin 54, entitled *Theory and Practice in Historical Study*. I quote from the report on the purpose of the book which was "to help clarify thought about philosophies of history, to prepare a basis for an understanding on issues common to all philosophies of history, and to point out some of the problems of historical study which have been encountered by American historians." I commend the volume to every member and especially to graduate students and their sponsors. The committee on war studies has set in motion the preparation of more than a score of monographs on various phases of the repercussion of the war upon American life. A committee on Government records and research is concerned with archival matter and the declassification of more documents now also a project of the three research councils. The same organizations are cooperating in planning a history of the natural sciences in America, although the primary responsibility is assumed by the American Council of Learned Societies. Members of this Association in college and university positions should be interested in a forthcoming survey and appraisal of area studies prepared by Prof. Robert Hall of Michigan at the instance of the SSRC. Further matters mentioned in Professor Clough's report for the delegation will appear in the published proceedings of the Association.

By appointment of its president the American Historical Association is represented by two members on the National Historical Publications Commission, a body set up in the law establishing the National Archives. Your representatives are Prof. Dumas Malone of Columbia University and your Executive Secretary. This commission was maturing plans for the publication by the Library of Congress of a comprehensive edition of the papers of Abraham Lincoln and had drafted a report and recommendation to Congress on the subject. The project had a certain urgency from the standpoint both of scholarship and of the Library of Congress inasmuch as the Robert Todd Lincoln papers in the Library of Congress were to be opened to public examination in the summer of 1947. However, in the midst of necessary discussions the March 1946 issue of the *Abraham Lincoln Quarterly* carried the announcement of a similar project by the Abraham Lincoln Association with headquarters in Springfield, Ill. After discussion and on mutual agreement, and with assurances that the Springfield project was well financed and competently staffed, the National Historical Publications Commission and the Library of Congress withdrew. Two other projects previously approved by the commission have not been acted upon by Congress. The first was the publication by the National Archives of documents relating to the ratification of the Constitution and the first 10 amendments, the second was the compilation and publication by the National Archives of the Zebulon Pike papers. For the present the second project is held in abeyance but the commission has reaffirmed its interest in the first and expressed the hope that the archivist at an appropriate time would seek authorization from Congress for its consummation. It is to be presumed that in view of the present economy drive there will be delay in securing congressional approval.

The official report of your Executive Secretary and Managing Editor may well conclude with a selection of the data on the *American Historical Review* prepared by the assistant editor, Miss Catharine Seybold. Volume LI contained 85 less pages than its predecessor. The difference lies largely in fewer reviews

and book notices, a total of 342 as against 411 in Volume L. This decline reflects the decreased scholarly publication during war years. The number of articles and their distribution by fields remained in 1945–46 much as in the past. One article brought in more fan mail and requests for reprints than any article in recent years. The material published or under consideration is a selection with the aid of referees from 61 items (articles, notes and suggestions, and documents) as against a total of 79 in the same categories in the preceding year.[1]

The over-all picture this report presents is a basis for satisfaction but not, I hope, for complacency. Something of a divine discontent should pervade institutions if they are to be kept alert to current tasks and new opportunities. Our finances should permit in the future necessary meetings of important committees in which group one must include the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Council, and the Board of Editors, and perhaps some of the committees on prizes who do not have their own endowed funds. It must be remembered in this connection that the geographical spread we seek in making up committees will be a factor in the expense and require a justification for meetings to do business that cannot be carried on effectively by correspondence. The hasty review I have given of committee work does not indicate that we have any inactive or unnecessary committees, but I have asked the Council to review the matter for there is nothing more permanent than a temporary committee set up to meet a passing need.

Our charter from Congress requires an annual report on the state of history in the Nation. Part of that report has been rendered above. Some additional comment is called for by the commission given us in 1889. It will relate not only to history but to all the social sciences and to the humanities and to Congress itself as a factor in the future of these fields of scholarship in the Nation.

At least three matters in the area of Federal policy should be mentioned. The first was alluded to in the summary of your Committee on Government Publications report. It is the danger that well-conceived plans for the history of the World War and its effects on American life may be crippled by ill-considered economies. Economy in postwar expenditures is justifiable and necessary but it is no economy to black out human experience and the lessons that a democracy can learn from its greatest national crisis. The substance of these is not how to make future wars but how to give our cooperative efforts as a people devoted to peace something of the effectiveness of our war effort.

The second matter of concern to historians and all social scientists is the present text of the so-called Science Foundation bill. As no final action and no appropriation was made by the last Congress, it will undoubtedly be reintroduced. The initiating committee with the President's approval had included the social sciences as fields which shared with the natural sciences, medicine, and public health in the proposed program of fellowships and grants-in-aid of research. The social sci-

[1] Volume LI of the *Review* (Oct. 1945–July 1946) contains 832 pages, including an annual index of 28 pages, as compared with 917 pages in Vol. L. The total number of articles, notes and suggestions, and documents is 20, as compared with 18 in Vol. L. Vol. LI contains 148 reviews as against 199 in Vol. L and 194 notices as against 212, a total of 342 as compared with 411 in Vol L. During the period from Sept. 1, 1945, to Sept. 1, 1946, 61 articles, notes and suggestions, and documents were submitted. Of these 11 were accepted, 49 returned, and 1 is under consideration. Last year the over-all figure was 79. Twelve major articles were published, including the presidential address. Of these, 5 are in the field of American history, 5 in European history, 1 in Far Eastern history, and 1 in medieval history. Of the 4 notes and suggestions published, 1 deals with American, 1 with European, 1 with diplomatic, and 1 with medieval history. There were 4 documents published, 3 of which are in the field of American history, the 4th on Commodore Perry in the Far East.

ences were stricken out by a sudden and unexpected move on the floor of the Senate. In other words if the same bill comes up and passes, the weight of the Federal Government and its funds will be thrown behind the physical and biological sciences and dependent technologies and the diversion by premiums of young talent into these fields. The seriousness of this step should not be measured in its relation to the interests of our group and cognate disciplines concerned with human conduct and group living. It cannot escape any thoughtful observer of modern society that the fundamental problem of modern society is the strains produced by the ready acceptance by mankind everywhere of the application of science and technology while refusing to adjust government and social institutions to the changes such progress in science demands. We increase that strain and widen that gap at our peril. I do not need to labor the point to this audience and I could not express my own concern about it better than I did in 1933 in an address to Sigma Xi on "Science and Civilization."

The third Federal program is already partially in operation. To secure trained personnel among Navy Reserve officers the Navy has instituted competitive examinations on a Nation-wide basis at high school level. Fourteen thousand top young men, the cream of the brains at that level, they hope, will compete for $600 per year plus tuition, transportation, uniforms, and three summer cruises, to pursue a 4-year college education fitting them for naval service, this to be followed by service training of 15 months. After nearly 6 years of training, few of these selected and highly endowed young men will turn to scholarly careers of any kind. Naval aviation is carrying on a similar program. The Army and the Air Corps will soon present plans that will keep them in the race for exceptional young men. The programs of public health and the Veterans' Administration touch more specialized groups outside the social sciences. Add to these the attractions in the present Science Foundation bill and the increasing efforts of great industries in the areas where they have always recruited and of civil service with increased salaries and you get some faint idea of the intensified scramble for talented personnel by interests outside the circles of academic and scholarly pursuits. The results percentage-wise with the normal numbers of men in graduating classes as a base cannot be measured. If you take the Army and Navy programs alone and grant them success in their plans to choose at high-school level the talented male students and then compare the numbers with the aggregate of all doctors of philosophy in any year you are in for a shock. Furthermore the uncertainties of private resources and the greater uncertainties of getting into crowded colleges as plain civilians give these service programs an added pull. Granted that the Army and Navy need top talent in an age of atomic fission and electronics, by the same token the nation needs even more for its tasks at home and abroad men and women of talent, trained in the social sciences and the humanities. How we are to enlist them against these odds and in the face of present salary scales in teaching at all levels is a national problem of unrecognized magnitude. I commend it to your attention as citizens. I can at least report that the President's Commission on Higher Education has initiated as one of its five studies, a survey of "the preparation, recruitment and status of faculty personnel."

This report is the last of my second 3-year term as your Executive Secretary. I am happy that from the standpoint of the affairs of the Association I am able to couch it in such generally optimistic terms.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1945–46

The financial assets of the American Historical Association on August 31, 1946, amounted to $368,300.06. Of that sum, $273,594.61 constitute the capital funds of the Association, which are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York and are managed by it under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Of that amount $131,215 are credited to various special funds, leaving only $142,379.61 the income from which is unrestricted. The cash on hand in checking and savings accounts amounts to $94,705.45 of which sum $80,414.87 is restricted, leaving only $14,290.58 available for general purposes. The total of unrestricted funds, including both capital and expendable sums, amounted to $156,670.19; and that of restricted funds amounted to $211,629.87.

The expendable funds of the Association are administered through a general account, five special accounts, and three operating accounts. The general account includes, however, a number of special funds and grants, which are segregated from the unrestricted funds only by bookkeeping. The balances in this account are kept partly in a savings account and partly in a checking account, and transfers are made from one to the other as occasion arises. The balances in the special accounts are separately deposited, four in savings accounts and one in a checking account. The operating accounts are not administered by the Treasurer, but the funds for them are supplied from the general or special accounts and, as a rule, their receipts are transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the appropriate accounts.

The following tables present a condensed exhibit of the financial transactions of the Association during the year. The statement for the general fund is broken down into unrestricted funds and the various special funds and grants, and for the unrestricted funds the items for 1944–45 are included for purposes of comparison. Statements for the special accounts and the operating accounts follow, and there are a number of summaries. The apparent excess of disbursements over receipts is due to the transfer of $10,000 to the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for investment in the general endowment fund of the Association. The actual receipts of unrestricted funds exceeded disbursements by $4,518.18.

The Treasurer's accounts have been audited by F. W. Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants, and their report is on file in the Washington office of the Association, where it may be examined by any interested member. The operating account of the Historical Service Board has also been audited by F. W. Lafrentz & Co. There has been no audit of the operating account of the Committee on Americana as activities have been suspended and no report has been submitted. The other operating accounts have been audited and certified to be correct by the members of the Association appointed by the President for that purpose, as follows: the account of the Radio Committee by Roy F. Nichols and Leonidas Dodson; and the account of *Social Education*, by Robert L. Schuyler and John A. Krout. Reports of these audits are also on file and available for inspection in the Washington office.

The report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1946, which was submitted by W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the Board, is also on file and available for inspection in the Washington office.

SOLON J. BUCK, *Treasurer.*

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General Account

Comparative statement for 1944–45 and 1945–46 of receipts and disbursements of unrestricted funds

	1944–45	1945–46
Receipts:		
Cash on hand	$12,085.77	$19,772.40
Annual dues	16,863.51	18,321.70
Registration fees	422.00	----------
Interest	3,565.24	3,161.89
American Historical Review	6,656.01	7,084.27
Royalties	304.51	297.72
Advertising	959.50	----------
Miscellaneous	2,049.57	1,026.74
	42,906.11	49,664.72
Disbursements:		
General administration	13,798.07	15,150.78
Council and Council committees		228.88
Annual meetings	154.89	142.50
Review—copies for members	9,005.75	9,576.98
A. C. L. S.—dues	75.00	75.00
Pacific Coast Branch	100.00	100.00
International Bibliography		100.00
Investments (unrestricted funds)		10,000.00
Total	23,133.71	35,374.14
Balance	19,772.40	14,290.58
	42,906.11	49,664.72

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1945–46 of special funds and grants included in the general account

	Receipts	Disbursements
Endowment Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$135.25	
Contributions	157.00	
Life membership dues	700.00	
Transferred for investment		$800.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		192.25
	992.25	992.25
Andrew D. White Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	4.16	
Interest	42.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		46.16
	46.16	46.16
George Louis Beer Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	734.25	
Interest	224.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		958.25
	958.25	958.25

	Receipts	*Disbursements*
John H. Dunning Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$118.12	
Interest	73.50	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		$191.62
	191.62	191.62
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	75.53	
Expenses		15.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		60.53
	75.53	75.53
Watumull Prize Fund:		
Received from Watumull Foundation	500.00	
Prize of 1945		500.00
	500.00	500.00
Writings on American History Index:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	500.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		500.00
	500.00	500.00
J. Franklin Jameson Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	254.43	
Interest	84.70	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		339.13
	339.13	339.13
Radio Committee:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	917.00	
Grant from National Broadcasting Company	7,968.00	
Transferred to operating account		8,800.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		85.00
	8,885.00	8,885.00
Historical Service Board:		
Contract payment from War Department for preparation of manuscripts for discussion guides	3,000.00	
Transferred to operating account		3,000.00
Unexpended moneys received from Historical Service Board and returned to War Department	18,962.24	18,962.24
	21,962.24	21,962.24
Special Accounts:		
Interest	4,168.32	
Transfers		4,168.32
	4,168.32	4,168.32

Summary statement for 1945–46 of receipts and disbursements of funds in the general account

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945:			
Unrestricted funds	$19, 772. 40		
Special funds and grants	3, 238. 74		
		$23, 011. 14	
Income:			
Unrestricted funds	29, 892. 32		
Special funds and grants	31, 211. 44		
		61, 103. 76	
Expenditures and transfers:			
Unrestricted funds	35, 374. 14		
Special funds and grants	32, 077. 24		
			$67, 451. 38
Balances, Aug. 31, 1946:			
Unrestricted funds	$14, 290. 58		
Special funds and grants	2, 372. 94		
			16, 663. 52
Total		84, 114. 90	84, 114. 90
Interest received and transferred to special accounts		4, 168. 32	4, 168. 32
Grand totals, general account		88, 283. 22	88, 283. 22

Special Accounts

Statement for 1945–46 of receipts and disbursements

	Receipts	Disbursements
Americana for College Libraries:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$2, 026. 65	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		$2, 026. 65
	2, 026. 65	2, 026. 65
Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	10, 320. 53	
Interest	64. 46	
Royalties	591. 93	
Editorial and publication expenses		220. 45
Committee expenses		4. 36
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		10, 752. 11
	10, 976. 92	10, 976. 92
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	25, 719. 77	
Interest	3, 423. 85	
Royalties	2, 464. 09	
Editorial and publication expenses		1, 914. 93
Committee expenses		209. 84
Membership dues for contributors		330. 00
Writings on American History		17. 75
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize of 1945		207. 54
Albert J. Beveridge Fellowship		126. 90
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		28, 800. 75
	31, 607. 71	31, 607. 71

	Receipts	Disbursements
Littleton-Griswold Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$12, 264. 38	
Interest	947. 07	
Sales of publications	70. 50	
Editorial and publication expenses		$578. 35
Committee expenses		31. 47
Membership dues of contributor		5. 00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		12, 667. 13
	13, 281. 95	13, 281. 95
Social Education:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	3, 317. 19	
Interest	19. 13	
Royalties	187. 49	
Subscriptions and advertising	3, 921. 24	
From sale of books	30. 41	
Royalty payments to authors of report of Commission on the Social Studies		16. 37
Transferred to operating account		4, 260. 58
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		3, 198. 51
	7, 475. 46	7, 475. 46
Summary of Special Accounts:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	53, 648. 52	
Income including transfers	11, 720. 17	
Expenditures and transfers		7, 923. 54
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		57, 445. 15
	65, 368. 69	65, 368. 69

General Summary

Summary statement for 1945–46 of funds in the general account and the special accounts

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945:			
General account	$23, 011. 14		
Special accounts	53, 648. 52		
		$76, 659. 66	
Income:			
General account	61, 103. 76		
Special accounts	11, 720. 17		
	72, 823. 93		
Less duplication	19, 297. 24		
		53, 526. 69	
Expenditures and transfers:			
General account	67, 451. 38		
Special accounts	7, 923. 54		
	75, 374. 92		
Less duplication	19, 297. 24		
			$56, 077. 68
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946:			
General account	16, 663. 52		
Special accounts	57, 445. 15		
			74, 108. 67
Total		130, 186. 35	130, 186. 35

Operating Accounts

Statement for 1945–46 of receipts and disbursements of accounts not handled by the treasurer

	Receipts	*Disbursements*
Social Education:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$539. 42	
Transferred from special account	4, 260. 58	
Salaries		$4, 088. 70
Office expenses		397. 96
Travel		79. 80
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		233. 54
	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00
Radio Committee:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	571. 90	
Transferred from general account	8, 800. 00	
Honoraria to historians		550. 00
Fee to broadcaster		5, 200. 00
Historical director		1, 410. 00
Research assistant to broadcaster		1, 300. 00
Telephone and telegraph		129. 19
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		782. 71
	9, 371. 90	9, 371. 90
Committee on Americana for College Libraries:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	543. 29	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		543. 29
	543. 29	543. 29
Historical Service Board:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	23, 069. 77	
Petty cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	25. 65	
Transferred from general account	3, 000. 00	
Received from Public Affairs Committee	200. 00	
Refunds	10. 25	
From A. H. A. for supplies	62. 22	
Authors and rewriters		976. 90
Typing and collating		149. 69
Illustrations		1, 152. 13
Binding and mailing		148. 80
Printing		65. 00
Salaries		4, 497. 39
Travel		152. 67
Office expenses		188. 07
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946		*19, 037. 24
	26, 367. 89	26, 367. 89

*Since this statement was prepared, the account of the Historical Service Board has been closed and the surplus funds have been returned to the War Department.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Receipts	Disbursements
Securities as appraised Aug. 31, 1946		$273, 594. 61
Credited to—		
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	$94, 095. 00	
Littleton-Griswold Fund	25, 000. 00	
Andrew D. White Fund	1, 200. 00	
George Louis Beer Fund	6, 400. 00	
John H. Dunning Fund	2, 100. 00	
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	2, 420. 00	
		131, 215. 00
Unrestricted		142, 379. 61
Cash in checking and savings accounts		94, 705. 45
Special accounts	$57, 445. 15	
Credited to special funds	2, 372. 94	
Operating accounts, restricted	20, 596. 78	
		80, 414. 87
Unrestricted		14, 290. 58

Summary

Unrestricted funds:		
Securities	$142, 379. 61	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer	14, 290. 58	
		156, 670. 19
Restricted funds:		
Securities	131, 215. 00	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer	59, 818. 09	
Cash in operating accounts	20, 596. 78	
		211, 629. 87
Total		368, 300. 06

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 28, 1946.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: We have made an examination of your accounts from September 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946, inclusive, and submit herewith our report including the exhibits and schedules listed in the index.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A summary of the cash receipts and disbursements covering the general account, general account–special funds and grants, and special accounts, as detailed on Exhibits A, B and C, is presented as follows:

	Exhibit A, general account	Exhibit B, special funds and grants	Exhibit C, special accounts	Total
Balance at Sept. 1, 1945	$19, 772. 40	$3, 238. 74	$53, 648. 52	$76, 659. 66
Receipts	29, 892. 32	35, 379. 76	11, 720. 17	76, 992. 25
	49, 664. 72	38, 618. 50	65, 368. 69	153, 651. 91
Disbursements	35, 374. 14	36, 245. 56	7, 923. 54	79, 543. 24
Balance at Aug. 31, 1946	14, 290. 58	2, 372. 94	57, 445. 15	74, 108. 67

Recorded cash receipts were accounted for in bank deposits and cash disbursements, according to the records, were supported by cancelled checks or withdrawals noted in the pass books and correctly approved vouchers.

The cash on deposit with the Union Trust Co. to the credit of the accounts and funds listed below, amounting to $74,108.67 at August 31, 1946, was reconciled with the bank statements and pass books and confirmed by correspondence with the depository. A summary of the accounts is as follows:

Checking account—general	$15,575.61
Savings account—general	1,087.91
Savings account No. 5	28,800.75
Savings account No. 6	12,667.13
Savings account No. 7	3,198.51
Savings account No. 8	10,752.11
Checking account—special	2,026.65
Total	74,108.67

INVESTMENTS

A summary of the transactions by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946, inclusive, as detailed on Schedule 1 is as follows:

Cash balance at Sept. 1, 1945	$772.88
Receipts	128,915.16
	129,688.04
Disbursements	125,946.43
Cash balance at Aug. 31, 1946	3,741.61

A summary of the purchases and sales of securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946, inclusive, as detailed in Schedule 2, is presented hereunder. We have converted the balance of securities on hand at September 1, 1945, to their actual cost and the following summary has been prepared on a cost basis.

Securities on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	$211,108.35
Purchases	91,336.82
	302,445.17
Sales, redemptions and liquidating dividends	71,604.99
Securities on hand, Aug. 31, 1946 (at cost)	230,840.18

Securities in the hands of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York at August 31, 1946, are as shown by their report to the Association without direct confirmation by us. These securities, as detailed on Schedule 3, are shown at their respective par values and actual cost to the Association and are summarized as follows:

	Par value	*Cost*
Common stocks	----------	$66,823.36
Preferred stocks	$20,500.00	38,435.88
Bonds	125,000.00	125,580.94
	145,500.00	230,840.18

We suggest that the records of the Association which reflect the securities values be adjusted so as to bring them into agreement with this report.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Income on investments was accounted for during the period under review. The total net income received from securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York amounted to $8,712.21, which was checked in detail to the various securities. Payments to the Association by the trust company amounted to $7,743.53 as set forth on Schedule 1.

If any additional information is desired we will be pleased to furnish same upon hearing from you.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

HISTORICAL SERVICE BOARD

AUGUST 22, 1946.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: We have made an examination of the records of the Historical Service Board from September 1, 1945, through August 21, 1946, and submit herewith our report consisting of a statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the period, together with our comments on the scope of our examination.

A summary of the cash receipts and disbursements covering the Union Trust Company account and petty cash disbursements, which is shown in greater detail on Exhibit A, is presented as follows:

Balance, Sept. 1, 1945	$23,095.42
Receipts	3,272.47
	26,367.89
Disbursements	7,330.65
Balance, Aug. 21, 1946	19,037.24

The cash on deposit with the Union Trust Co. as of August 21, 1946, was reconciled with the bank statements and pass book, and was confirmed by direct correspondence with the depository. One outstanding check in the amount of $25 issued November 17, 1944, to N. E. Davies was not cleared through the bank as of the date of this examination.

Recorded cash receipts were accounted for in the bank deposits and found in agreement with the amounts advanced as indicated by the records of the American Historical Association. The cash disbursements were supported by canceled checks and correctly approved vouchers.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

EXHIBIT A

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Sept. 1, 1945, through Aug. 21, 1946

Cash in bank, Sept. 1, 1945	$23,069.77	
Petty cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	25.65	
		$23,095.42
Receipts:		
Grants from American Historical Association:	*Amount*	
Sept. 28, 1945	$1,000.00	
Dec. 8, 1945	1,000.00	
June 21, 1946	1,000.00	
Total	3,000.00	
Refund from Library of Congress, Sept. 28, 1945	1.50	
Refund from Government Printing Office, Dec. 8, 1945	1.25	
Received from Public Affairs Committee, May 3, 1946	200.00	
Refund from Library of Congress, May 3, 1946	7.50	
Received from American Historical Association for supplies, Aug. 13, 1946	62.22	
		3,272.47
		26,367.89
Disbursements:		
Salaries	4,497.39	
Authors	900.00	
Illustrations	1,152.13	
Revision and rewriters	76.90	
Outside typing and collating	149.69	
Binding and mailing	148.80	
Printing	65.00	
Audit	50.00	
Travel and meals	152.67	
Telephone and telegraph	125.40	
Postage	12.67	
		7,330.65
Cash in bank, Aug. 21, 1946		19,037.24

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DECEMBER 17, 1946.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Board of Trustees of the American Historical Association for the financial year ended August 31, 1946.

The securities held in trust for the Association on that date were as follows:

Bond account

	Aug. 30, 1946, approximate		Estimated annual income
	Price	Value	
U. S. Government Bonds:			
$5,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, registered, Defense G, dated May 1, 1941, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2½ percent, due May 1, 1953	100 Cost	$5,000	$125
$4,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1951–53, 2 percent, due Sept. 15, 1953	103	4,120	80
$8,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, registered, Defense G, dated Feb. 1, 1942, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2½ percent, due Feb. 1, 1954	100 Cost	8,000	200
$12,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, registered, Defense G, dated June 1, 1942, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2½ percent due June 1, 1954	100 Cost	12,000	300
$8,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1952–54, 2½ percent, due Mar. 15, 1954	106	8,480	200
$26,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959–62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962	102	26,520	585
Railroad bonds: $10,000 Virginian Ry. Co., first lien and refunding mortgage B, 3 percent, due May 1, 1995	107	10,700	300
Public utility bonds: $15,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Debentures, 2¾ percent, due Aug. 1, 1980	103	15,450	413
$7,000 Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., consolidated mortgage, 3¼ percent, due May 15, 1966	104	7,280	227
Industrial bonds: $10,000 United Biscuit Co. of America, debenture, 2¾ percent, due Apr. 1, 1966	104	10,400	275
Foreign Bonds:			
$20,000 Canada, Dominion of, bonds of 1954–57, Fourth Victory Loan £4, 3 percent, due May 1, 1957	102	20,400	600
Preferred stocks:			
100 shares United Corp., $3, cumulative preferred par $5, rate irregular, $2	49	4,900	200
100 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., $4.50 cumulative preferred, no par	129	12,900	450
100 shares United Aircraft Corp., 5 percent cumulative converted preferred, par $100, rate $5	112	11,200	500
100 shares U. S. Steel Corp., 7-percent cumulative preferred, par $100, rate $7	156	15,600	700
Miscellaneous stock: 6 shares International Match Realization Co., Ltd., V. T. C., par £1, in liquidation	28	168	
Securities value		173,118.00	
Principal cash balance		2,645.82	
		175,763.82	5,155.00

Special Account

	Aug. 30, 1946, approximate		Estimated annual income
	Price	Value	
Industrial common stocks:			
100 shares Best Foods, Inc., par $1, rate irregular, $1.20	29	$2,900	$120
150 shares United Fruit Co., no par, rate irregular, $2	51	7,650	300
60 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., "B" par $25, rate irregular, $3.50	91	5,460	210
80 shares Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., par $5, rate irregular, $1.50	43	3,440	120
200 shares W. T. Grant Co., par $5, rate irregular, $1	33	6,600	200
100 shares R. H. Macy & Co. Inc., no par, rate $1.60+$1	49	4,900	260
50 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., par $20, rate irregular, $7	197	9,850	350
50 shares Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., no par, rate $3	102	5,100	150
100 shares Continental Oil Co., par $5, rate irregular, $1.60	40	4,000	160
50 shares Texas Co., par $25, rate $2+50 cents	62	3,100	125
25 shares Chrysler Corp., par $5, rate irregular, $3	105	2,625	75
30 shares General Motors Corp., par $10, rate irregular, $2.25	61	1,830	68
100 shares Westinghouse Electric Corp., par $12.50, rate $1	30	3,000	100
30 shares Ingersoll Rand Co., no par, rate $6	127	3,810	180
200 shares Holland Furnace Co., par $5, rate irregular, $1.25	30	6,000	250
120 shares Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., par $10, rate $0.80+30 cents	38	4,560	132
100 shares Kennecott Copper Corp., no par, rate irregular, $2.50	50	5,000	250

Special Account—Continued

	Aug. 30, 1946, approximate		Estimated annual income
	Price	Value	
Aviation common stocks: 100 shares Sperry Corp., par $1, rate irregular, $1.50	27	$2,700	$150
Public utility common stocks: 100 shares Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., par $15, rate $2	46	4,600	200
Financial common stocks:			
10 shares Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, par $100, rate $12	341	3,410	120
62 shares Insurance Co. of North America, par $10, rate $2.50 + 50 cents	100	6,200	186
Securities value		96,735.00	
Principal cash balance		1,095.79	
Total special account		97,830.79	3,706.00
Total bond account		175,763.82	5,155.00
Grand total		273,594.61	8,861.00

Statement of transactions during the period from Aug. 31, 1945, to Aug. 30, 1946

BOND ACCOUNT

	Price	Principal
PURCHASES		
$5,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., debenture, 2¾ percent, due Aug. 1, 1980	[1] 101⅜	$5,068.75
$8,000 Canada, Dominion of, bonds of 1954–57, fourth Victory Loan, Series L–4, 3 percent, due May 1, 1957	[1] 93	7,440.00
$12,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959–62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962, subscription	100	12,000.00
$1,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959–62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962, subscription	100	1,000.00
$10,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959–62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962	[1] 102 19/32	10,231.25
$10,000 Virginian Railway Co., First lien and referred mortgage, Series B, 3 percent, due May 1, 1995	[1] 110	11,000.00
$10,000 Canada, Dominion of, bonds of 1954–57, Fourth Victory Loan, Series L–4, 3 percent, due May 1, 1957	[1] 94¼	9,425.00
$3,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959–62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962	[1] 103 9/32	3,098.44
50 shares United Aircraft Corp., 5 percent cumulative convertible preferred	116	5,817.50
100 shares United Corp., $3, cumulative preferred	53½	5,375.88
$10,000 United Biscuit Co. of America, debenture, 2¾ percent, due Apr. 1, 1966	[1] 103⅜	10,337.50
Total purchases		80,794.32
SALES		
$10,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., convertible debenture, 3 percent, due Sept. 1, 1956	[1] 144⅛	14,407.50
50 shares Oliver Corp., 4½ percent, cumulative convertible preferred	109¾	5,464.89
$10,000 Canada, Dominion of, bonds, Series C, 3 percent, due Jan. 15, 1958 (called Jan. 16, 1946) redemption	103	10,300.00
$9,000 American Gas & Electric Co., debenture, 3½ percent, due Jan. 1, 1960 (called Mar. 1, 1946) redemption	105	9,450.00
$6,000 Tri-Continental Corp., debenture, 3½ percent, due Feb. 1, 1960 (called Apr. 15, 1946) redemption	104	6,240.00
Total sales		45,862.39

[1] Net.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

PURCHASES		
12 shares Insurance Co. of North America, 48 subscription rights exercised	40	$480.00
RECEIVED		
50 rights Insurance Co. of North America, rights to subscribe to 12¾ shares at $40 per share, 2 rights sold at 13⅝. See sale below. 48 rights exercised to subscribe to 12 shares stock. See subscription above.		
80 rights Philip Morris & Co. Ltd. Inc., rights to subscribe to 6 shares 3.60 percent cumulative preferred at $100 per share, void after Jan. 28, 1946. See sale below		

Statement of transactions during the period from Aug. 31, 1945 to Aug. 30, 1946—Con.

	Price	Principal
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE		
200 shares W. T. Grant Co. par $5 in exchange for 100 shares, par $10 stock		
120 shares Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., par $10 in exchange for 30 shares, par $25 stock		
200 shares Holland Furnace Co., par $5 in exchange for $100 shares, par $10 stock		
STOCK DIVIDEND RECEIVED		
100 shares United Fruit Co. distribution of 2 additional shares for each share held June 4, 1946.		
SALES		
100 shares Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)	66⅞	$6,652.64
2 rights Insurance Co. of North America	13⅜	26.93
80 rights Philip Morris Co., Ltd	5/32	11.19
200 shares General Electric Co	47¼	9,381.19
25 shares Deere & Co	44⅝	1,107.19
100 shares Deere & Co	44¾	4,441.22
60 shares American Can Co	99⅞	5,968.08
Total sales		27,588.44

The securities of the Association are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, and are managed by it subject to the approval of the Trustees.

During the year securities at a cost price of $80,794.32 have been purchased for the *Bond Account*, and securities at a sales price of $45,862.39 have been sold from the *Bond Account*. Securities at a cost price of $480.00 have been purchased for the *Special Account*, and securities at a sales price of $27,588.44 have been sold from the *Special Account*. A list of these purchases and sales is given above.

The holdings of the American Historical Association as of August 31, 1946, compares with its holdings of August 31, 1945, as follows:

	Value of principal	Income		Value of principal	Income
BOND ACCOUNT			SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
Aug. 31, 1945	$136,253.15	$4,218	Aug. 31, 1945	$115,052.23	$4,338
Aug. 31, 1946	175,763.82	5,155	Aug. 31, 1946	97,830.79	3,706

As will be noted from the foregoing figures, the market value of the securities held in both accounts for the Association increased from a total of $251,305.38 on August 31, 1945, to $273,594.61 on August 31, 1946, an increase of 8.9 percent. This increase reflects conditions general in the securities markets for the respective dates. The income basis, figured as of the same two dates, increased from $8,556 to $8,861, an increase of 3.6 percent.

In accord with accepted principles, the Trustees have given instructions to the Fiduciary Trust Co. to set aside out of each year's income such an amount as is applicable for that year towards the amortization of the premiums on bonds purchased above the redemption price. The charge upon income on this account for the fiscal year was $107.70.

During the fiscal year, the Trustees received from the Association for investment $10,800.00.

Charges made by the Fiduciary Trust Co. for the management of securities amounted during the fiscal year to $1,360.50. The brokerage charges on purchases and sales amounted to $190.63. The Board of Trustees incurred no other expenses.

Very truly yours,

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
W. RANDOLPH BURGESS, *Chairman.*

DRAFT BUDGETS, 1946–47, 1947–48, UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

[Approved by the Finance Committee and the Council, Dec. 26, 1946]

	Actual 1945–46	Original 1946–47	Revised 1946–47	1947–48
RECEIPTS				
Annual dues	$18,321.70	$15,500	$17,500	$17,500
Registration fees		300	500	500
Interest	3,161.89	3,000	3,300	3,300
Royalties	297.72	200	65	50
American Historical Review:				
Macmillan, editorial expense	2,400.00	2,400	2,400	2,400
Profits	4,684.27	3,000	3,600	3,600
Advertising and exhibit space		600	1,000	1,000
Publications and miscellaneous	1,026.74	50	50	50
	29,892.32	25,050	28,415	28,400
DISBURSEMENTS				
General administration:				
Salary, Executive Secretary and Editor	5,666.64	6,000	6,000	6,000
Salary, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	2,600.00	2,700	2,820	2,820
Salary, Editorial Assistant	2,300.00	2,400	3,000	3,000
Salary, Clerk-Stenographer	1,933.36	2,000	2,120	2,120
Bonding Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	25.00	25	25	25
Auditing	125.00	125	125	125
Travel		200	500	500
Office expenses (including stationery, supplies, equipment, postage, telephone and telegraph)	1,359.59	2,500	2,500	2,500
Notes contributed to *Review*	257.00	275	275	275
Contingent, miscellaneous, and editorial assistance	884.19	900	900	900
	15,150.78	17,125	18,265	18,265
Payments to the Macmillan Co. for copies of the *Review* supplied to members of the Association	9,576.98	9,000	10,000	10,000
Historical activities and other expenditures:				
Pacific Coast Branch	100.00	100	100	100
Council and Council committees	228.88	250	250	250
Program committees:				
New York, 1946		25	100	
1947		75	75	25
1948				75
Local arrangements committees	99.00	200	200	200
Nominating committees:				
Washington, 1945	43.50			
New York, 1946		50	50	
1947		25	25	50
1948				25
Committee on Historical Source Materials				
Dues in A. C. L. S.	75.00	75	75	75
International Bibliography of Historical Sciences	100.00	50	50	50
	646.38	850	925	850
Investments (unrestricted funds)	10,000.00			
Summary of disbursements:				
General administration	15,150.78	17,125	18,265	18,265
Macmillan for copies of *Review* to members	9,576.98	9,000	10,000	10,000
Historical activities and other expenses	646.38	850	925	850
Investments	10,000.00			
	35,374.14	26,975	29,190	29,115

Balance sheet, 1946–1948, estimated

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1946	$14,290.58
Receipts, 1946–47	28,415.00
Total available, 1946–47	42,705.58
Expenditures, 1946–47	29,190.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1947	13,515.58
Receipts, 1947–48	28,400.00
Total available, 1947–48	41,915.58
Expenditures, 1947–48	29,115.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1948	12,800.58

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP, DEC. 15, 1946

I. General

Total membership:		
Individuals:		
Honorary	*13	
Life	*409	
Annual	3,369	
Institutions:		
25-year memberships	6	
Annual	430	
		4,227
Total paid membership, including life members		3,581
Delinquent		646
Loss:		
Deaths	62	
Resignations	40	
Dropped	112	
		214
Gain:		
New members (including honorary members)	546	
Former members re-entered	83	
		629
Net gain		415
Membership Dec. 15, 1945		3,812
New members and renewals	629	
Deaths, resignations, etc	214	
		415
Total membership, Dec. 15, 1946		4,227

*During the year the deaths of 29 life members have been reported and 7 have been added. Of the 7 added 5 are new members and 2 annual members who changed over to life membership; 1 honorary member has died and 4 new honorary members have been added.

II. By Regions

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	526
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	1,494
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	318
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	795
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	141
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	424
Pacific Coast Branch: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii	404
Territories and Dependencies: Puerto Rico, Alaska, Haiti, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone	6
Other Countries	119
	4,227

III By States

	Total membership	New members and renewals 1945–46		Total membership	New members and renewals 1945–46
Alabama	27	6	New Hampshire	28	
Alaska			New Jersey	127	26
Arizona	11		New Mexico	12	1
Arkansas	7	2	New York	681	142
California	255	39	North Carolina	80	16
Canal Zone			North Dakota	8	1
Colorado	27	6	Ohio	173	26
Connecticut	134	17	Oklahoma	25	6
Delaware	13		Oregon	28	5
District of Columbia	257	32	Pennsylvania	283	45
Florida	38	5	Philippines	3	
Georgia	33	6	Puerto Rico	2	
Haiti	1	1	Rhode Island	30	3
Hawaii	7		South Carolina	21	2
Idaho	2		South Dakota	14	3
Illinois	287	41	Tennessee	50	12
Indiana	130	9	Texas	71	9
Iowa	63	7	Utah	7	1
Kansas	42	4	Vermont	18	3
Kentucky	35	2	Virginia	146	21
Louisiana	27	5	Washington	37	4
Maine	23	3	West Virginia	20	4
Maryland	133	17	Wisconsin	85	10
Massachusetts	293	38	Wyoming	5	1
Michigan	120	14	Canada	45	4
Minnesota	74	9	Cuba	3	
Mississippi	9	1	Latin-America	10	
Missouri	65	7	Foreign	61	7
Montana	10	1			
Nebraska	28	5		*4,227	629
Nevada	3				

*This includes the 629 new members and renewals.

Smithsonian Institution Since January 15, 1945

[illegible], honorary member
William C. Bagley, New York, N. Y. (July 1, 1946).
[illegible], life member
[illegible], life member
Albert Jay Benton, Cleveland, Ohio (Mar. 25, 1946).
[illegible], life member
Lansing Bartlett Bloom, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Feb. 14, 1946).
[illegible], life member
[illegible]
Victor S. Clark, Washington, D. C. (Mar. 20, 1946).
Charles S. Cochrane, Toronto, Canada (1946).
George S. Duncan, Washington, D. C. (July 9, 1946).
Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington, Del., life member.
Carl Conrad Eckhardt, Boulder, Colo. (June 6, 1946).
[illegible], life member
G. A. Ehrgmann, Indianapolis, Ind. (Nov. 2, 1945), life member.
Ralph Ellis, Lawrence, Kans., life member.
Charles Sidney Ensign, Newton, Mass., life member.
Early Lee Fox, Ashland, Va. (July 24, 1946).
Allen French, Concord, Mass. (Oct. 6, 1946).
[illegible], life member
Roger Gaucheron, Vichy, France (Apr. 14, 1946).
Rev. Cyril Gaul, St. Meinrad, Ind. (Feb. 9, 1946).
[illegible], life member
Rev. Aidan H. Germain, San Antonio, Tex. (Apr. 14, 1946).
Leroy Truman Goble, Chicago, Ill. (July 20, 1946).
Arthur F. Hall, Fort Wayne, Ind., life member.
Hon. Logan Hay, Springfield, Ill., life member.
O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, Wis., life member.
[illegible], life member
Ethel Mae Jones, Des Moines, Iowa (Feb. 6, 1946).
Albert Kahn, Detroit, Mich., life member.
Hon. Bernard L. Katzenbach, Trenton, N. J. (Dec. 12, 1941), life member.
Benjamin Burge Kendrick, Cedar Grove, Maine (Oct. 27, 1942)
James Francis Kenney, Ottawa, Canada (June 5, 1946).
[illegible], life member
Joseph Byrne Lockey, Tallahassee, Fla. (Sept. 24, 1946).
Mrs. Robert W. Long, Indianapolis, Ind., life member.
Hugh MacKenzie, Rochester, N. Y. (Feb. 26, 1946).
[illegible], life member
Albert Matthews, [illegible] (Apr. 12, 1946), life member.
Ronald Millar, Chicago, Ill. (May 26, 1946).
William Thomas Morgan, [illegible], Ind. (Apr. 9, 1945), life member.
[illegible], life member
James Arthur Muller, Cambridge, Mass. (Sept. 5, 1945).
Charles M. Niezer, Fort Wayne, Ind., life member.
Bernard Morey Palmer, Janesville, Wis.
Henry J. Patten, Chicago, Ill. (1933), life member.
Louis Pelzer, Iowa City, Iowa (June 28, 1946).
Clarence Perkins, Grand Forks, N. Dak. (Oct. 12, 1946).
R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (Feb. 6, 1945).
Penfield Roberts, Cambridge, Mass. (Oct. 1944).

Chilton Scheel, Washington, D. C. (Mar. 5, 1946).
Albert Lyon Scott, New York, N. Y. (Mar. 2, 1946), life member.
Esther C. M. Steele, Winnetka, Ill., life member.
Newton Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind. (May 19, 1946), life member.
John Rawlings Toop, Hartford, Conn. (July 1945).
Mrs. George F. Tuttle, Scarsdale, N. Y., life member.
Theodore Langdon Van Norden, Liss, Hants., England (1946).
Alto Lee Whitehurst, Abbeville, Ala. (Oct. 31, 1945).
William Kirk Woolery, Bethany, W. Va. (May 20, 1946).
Howard E. Yarnall, State College, Pa. (June 26, 1945).

COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 1946

The Nominating Committee

In the April 1946 issue of the *Review* your committee published a blank in the form of a tear sheet for the convenience of the membership in making suggestions to the committee of persons regarded as desirable as officers of the Association. Sixty-seven of these forms were returned with suggestions. This number presents a sharp contrast to the eight suggestions that were made the preceding year, and would seem to indicate a fairly lively interest among the members in making suggestions. Among the 67 sets of suggestions received (134 names), there were 64 different persons all over the country proposed for the vice presidency. The members of the committee were not of a single mind as to the value of this experiment, but a majority, I believe, would concede it a certain usefulness, if only because it brought to our attention the names of persons all over the country who might have failed of consideration otherwise.

The committee was faced, this year, with an extraordinary number of vacancies to fill, by reason of the resignation from the Council of Professor Curti, elected last year, and the death of Professor Pelzer, who was a member of the Nominating Committee, also elected last year. There were thus three vacancies in the Council to be filled and four vacancies on the Nominating Committee. Prof. Paul Clyde kindly agreed to serve *ad interim* in Professor Pelzer's place this year.

In arriving at its nominations, the committee made an effort to distribute the vacancies on the Council among the various fields of history; its nominations for the Nominating Committee were made with the desire to achieve a fairly even distribution of the vacancies by sections of the country.

The committee received a number of complaints from the members of the Association because of the late date at which the ballots were mailed out. The complaints were certainly justified, but on behalf of my colleagues on the committee I should like to say that the committee's work was done right on time, and that the trouble was due to the printer's delay in getting the programs out for this meeting. In view of this experience, Mr. Chairman, I should like to suggest that in the future the ballots be mailed out separately, about Thanksgiving time, without waiting for the programs.

As a result of the votes cast in this year's election, it is my pleasure to announce that the following persons were elected to the Council: J. G. Randall, C. W. Cole, and Carl Wittke. The following were elected to the Nominating Committee: Carl Stephenson, F. M. Green, W. Stull Holt, and Stanley Pargellis.

For the presidency of the Association for the year 1947, your committee nominates Prof. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker; for the vice presidency, it nominates Prof. Kenneth S. Latourette; and for the office of Treasurer, it nominates Dr. Solon J. Buck.

Max Savelle, *Chairman.*

January 14, 1946.

The Committee on Honorary Members

The Committee on Honorary Members beg to report as follows for the year 1946:

The members of the committee are Messrs. Guy Stanton Ford, Lewis Hanke, Bernadotte Schmitt, and Waldo G. Leland (chairman), all of Washigton, D. C. Mr. Hanke is at present absent from the United States and does not join in making this report.

The committee have nominated and the Association has elected 14 honorary members in 1944 and 1945, of whom 2 have died since their election, leaving the present number at 12. Since the Association has placed a limit of 15 upon the number of honorary members, there are at present only 3 vacancies. The committee recommend that these vacancies should not be filled at the present time, and accordingly they do not present any nominations for the year 1946. The chairman of the committee will be in Europe during part of 1947, and it is to be expected that information gathered by him may lead to certain nominations a year from now.

The present honorary members of the Association are the following:

George M. Wrong, of Canada
Affonso E. Taunay, of Brazil
George M. Trevelyan, of England
Albert F. Pollard, of England
George P. Gooch, of England
Frederick M. Powicke, of England
Aage Friis, of Denmark
Halvdan Koht, of Norway
Pierre Caron, of France
Gaetano de Sanctis, of Italy
Rafael Altamira, of Spain, now resident in Mexico
Hu Shih, of China

The two deceased honorary members are Johan Huizinga, of The Netherlands, and Domingo Amunátegui y Solar, of Chile.

Waldo G. Leland, *Chairman.*

November 9, 1946.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Committee

The committee as constituted by action of the American Historical Association at the Council meeting in Washington, D. C., on December 27, 1945, was composed of Prof. Clarence H. Matterson of Ames, Iowa; Prof. Vernon J. Puryear of Davis, Calif.; and Prof. J. Duane Squires of New London, N. H., chairman. The members of the committee have worked together in utmost harmony and good will, and the chairman desires to express his warm appreciation for the services of his colleagues.

In January 1946, letters were sent to the principal college and university presses in the United States, and to many of the commercial publishing houses, inviting them to submit copies of any of their recent titles which might be relevant to the field of history included in the committee's purview. In response to this letter approximately 25 volumes were received by the committee. Each of these was read separately by the committee personnel and a numerical score assigned to it. The scores were then compiled in parallel columns.

The committee is happy to report that its unanimous choice for the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize for 1946 is A. W. Salomone, *Italian Democracy in the Making*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 1945. Honorable mention goes to A. J. Henderson, *London and the National Government, 1721–1742*, published by the Duke University Press in 1945. The committee desires to express

its congratulations to each of these men and to thank all the other authors and publishers who submitted books or manuscripts for consideration.

J. DUANE SQUIRES, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 4, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

Since only one manuscript has been submitted, it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that no prize be awarded this year.

M. B. GARRETT.

OCTOBER 21, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

As chairman of the John H. Dunning Award Committee I wish to report that the committee unanimously agreed to award the prize to *Landlords and Farmers in the Hudson-Mohawk Region, 1790–1850*, by David Maldwyn Ellis. The committee also recommends that honorable mention be made of the unpublished manuscript *Connecticut's Years of Controversy, 1750–1776*, by Oscar Zeichner.

In order to stimulate interest in the contest, the committee engaged in an extensive publicity campaign. Over one hundred circulars were sent to chairmen of departments of history in graduate schools requesting their help in securing substantial entries for the prize this year. Furthermore, in order to permit younger scholars who were still in the armed forces or had recently been mustered out to have an opportunity to enter the contest, the committee agreed to consider eligible for the prize draft copies of unrevised dissertations of outstanding quality. Notwithstanding these efforts, there were few entries this year—four books and two manuscripts. The volumes were widely dissimilar in nature. They covered aspects of social (1), intellectual (1), political (2), naval (1), and economic history (1). Although the committee was favorably impressed by the evidence of diligent research and historical imagination displayed in some of the volumes, they were somewhat disturbed by the apparent lack of interest on the part of younger scholars this year in the contest. They can offer no explanation for the apparent indifference to the prize offering.

REGINALD C. MCGRANE, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 4, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE

The Watumull Prize will next be awarded in 1948. The committee is keeping track of the new books published; otherwise it is inactive.

TARAKNATH DAS, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 8, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE *Annual Report*

The *Annual Report* for 1944, consisting of three volumes, has been distributed during the past year. Volume I contains the Association's proceedings, the Pacific Coast Branch report, a report on the eighteenth annual conference on Latin American History and a *Guide* to Volumes I through L of the *American Historical Review*, compiled by Franklin D. Scott and Elaine Tiegler. Volumes II and III contain a *Calendar of American Fur Company Papers*, prepared under the auspices of Dr. Grace Lee Nute.

Volume II of the *Annual Report* for 1943, containing *Writings on American History* for 1939 and 1940 (a double volume), is still outstanding. It has been long delayed because of Miss Griffin's poor health and the lack of help. The volume proper has long since been set up and has been indexed from page proof but the index has not been consolidated and sent to the printer. Miss Griffin finds that it will be impossible for her to complete the work herself and it is recommended that one or two competent assistants be immediately engaged to consolidate the index and to do such further proofing as the volume may require to expedite its publication, all such work, of course, being done under Miss Griffin's direction.

When, on December 1, 1943, the manuscript for this 1939 and 1940 *Writings* volume was sent to the Government Printing Office, the estimated cost was $5,925. Composition was carried through at rates then prevailing but, because of the increased cost of paper and printing today, final charges will be some 50 percent in excess of that amount, a fact which must be borne in mind in working out a publication program.

It is likewise deemed highly advisable that the question of whether this important publication is to be continued or not be given prompt attention and that, in the event of an affirmative decision, definite plans respecting the financing and compilation of future volumes, catching up on arrearages and method of publication be worked out. It will be recalled that, some years ago, commercial publication of *Writings* was under consideration but that, because of war conditions, no change along that line could be effected. The whole matter of the future of *Writings* should therefore be given immediate consideration.

The *Annual Report* for 1945 will consist of four volumes, as follows: Volume I, *Proceedings* (estimated cost $2,234.70); Volumes II, III, and IV, a collection of manuscripts entitled *Spain in the Mississippi Valley*, edited by Prof. L. C. Kinnaird of the University of California at Berkeley (estimated cost $10,600). All are now in manufacture and should be distributed during the current fiscal year.

A printing credit of $10,620 again became available on July 1, 1946. Estimates on the five outstanding jobs (Vol. II for 1943 and the four 1945 volumes) leave a current balance of $643.71 which will, however, be more than absorbed when final charges on them have been billed. No funds are therefore available for further printing until a new credit becomes available on July 1, 1947. It is hoped that this will be considerably larger than the $10,620 per annum allotted in recent years, as the Smithsonian Institution, in whose printing credit the Association shares, has requested a virtual doubling of appropriation because of enormously increased costs.

Additional charges on the five volumes in manufacture above the current $643.71 balance will absorb a portion of the new credit available July 1, next. The remainder, presumably some three-fourths of the new credit, will be available to cover new jobs, the manuscript for which may be submitted any time after July 1, 1947. The Association's *Proceedings* for 1946 should form Volume I of the *Annual Report* for that year as usual and should be a first charge against such potential balance.

It is now believed that the long-projected *Consolidated Index to Writings* through 1938 (all volumes actually in print), compiled by David M. Matteson, will be completed during 1947. This exceedingly important work, to which Mr. Matteson is devoting full time, is, to a considerable extent, a re-indexing from a 35-odd volumes themselves, done in uniform manner. The separate indexes were the work of numerous individuals and vary so greatly over the years that a mere running together of entries proved entirely impractical. Thus, the work

carried out by Mr. Matteson, has been herculean in proportion and constitutes one of the largest indexing projects ever taken in hand by one individual in the United States. No one but Mr. Matteson could have undertaken it, and he has carried it out as a labor of love.

The manuscript for the *Consolidated Index* in its completed form will consist of many thousand handwritten cards. They are, however, very legible and, in the opinion of the chairman, should be used as printer's copy since typing them which would perforce have to be carried on at Cambridge, Mr. Matteson's home, would cause long delay and would involve the Association in heavy expense.

The *Consolidated Index* will, it appears, run two volumes. Given the high costs on such composition, it is a foregone conclusion that the *Index* will absorb any balance of the new printing credit available on July 1, 1947 after final charges on work in hand and the 1946 *Proceedings* will have been taken care of and, should there not be a substantial increase, much of the cost may have to be charged against the printing credit available July 1, 1948.

Under these circumstances, no other project can be undertaken for two full years but, since the preparation of manuscripts commonly entails that length of time, the encouragement of meritorious undertakings without definite commitment on the committee's part before the fall of 1948 is in order.

LOWELL RAGATZ, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL FUND

This report covers the period from the closing date of the preceding annual report (November 10, 1945) to the meeting of the committee on November 22–23, 1946.

The committee held two meetings, one on October 5, and the other on November 22–23, for the consideration of manuscripts submitted for the new Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship, and of other business. Both meetings were held in Philadelphia and were attended by all the members of the committee. No change in the personnel of the committee was made during the year.

The Fellowship was the principal focus of the committee's activities during the year. It was established by the Council of the American Historical Association in December 1945 on the terms recommended by the committee, as described in the preceding annual report. The Fellowship has a cash value of $1,000 and is awarded annually by the committee for the best original manuscript, at least 50 percent complete, on American history (the United States, Canada, and Latin America), with the stipulation that the winning manuscript shall be published in the series of Beveridge Fund publications and that other meritorious manuscripts may be so published in the discretion of the committee. The deadline for the first year's competition was set at September 1, 1946.

Wide publicity was given the Fellowship immediately following its approval by the Council. The means used were as follows: (1) A 4-page folder was printed containing a statement of the terms and conditions of the Fellowship and a form of application, and about 3,500 copies were distributed to individuals and a few organizations. Of these, 400 were enclosed in personal letters from the chairman of the committee to historians at more than 50 colleges and universities throughout the country, with the request that the recipient help publicize the Fellowship in his vicinity, by distributing the copies sent him (from 5 to 10 in each case) and otherwise. About 3,000 copies were sent to all persons and institutions on the mailing lists of the Mississippi

Valley Historical Association, the Southern Historical Association, the *Pacific Quarterly*, and the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. Another 200 copies were sent out in response to individual inquiries. (2) Announcements of the Fellowship were published in the *American Historical Review*, several other historical journals, the New York *Times*, the *Publishers Weekly*, and other periodicals.

The response during the first year has been excellent. Thirty-four manuscripts were submitted in time to make the deadline. While complete figures for previous years are not available, it is believed that this is by far the largest number of manuscripts ever submitted to the committee in a single year. All the applicants were residents of the United States. Several inquiries were received from Latin America, but the ruling that all manuscripts must be in English doubtless explains why no applications were received from that area.

The great majority of the manuscripts related to the United States, a few to Latin America, and only one to Canada. They represented a wide range both of types and time—biographies, monographs, and works of synthesis and interpretation, dealing with one part or another of the period from the early seventeenth century to the present. The proportion of high-quality manuscripts was gratifyingly large for a first year, though it is believed that the proportion will be increased as the Fellowship becomes better known.

The procedure followed by the committee in making its selection was briefly as follows. As each manuscript was received, it was assigned to a member of the committee for reading and report, with the request that it be sent on as soon as possible to another member. (While the chairman was absent in South America during the summer, this task was kindly taken over by his colleague, Mr. Roy F. Nichols, a former chairman of the committee.) These reports were presented at the meeting of the committee on October 5, at which time the competition was narrowed down to those manuscripts which seemed most meritorious. No manuscript was eliminated that had not been examined by at least two members of the committee. In the course of the next 7 weeks the remaining manuscripts were given further study by the members of the committee, and expert appraisals of most of these manuscripts were obtained from outstanding scholars of recognized competence in the several fields. On this basis the committee again discussed the question at its meeting on November 22–23, and agreed to seek expert advice again before making its decision. The award will be announced at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in December 1946.

Because of the establishment of the Fellowship, no new volumes were initiated during the period of this report. In addition to the manuscript for which the Fellowship is awarded in December 1946, the committee expects to publish one of the other manuscripts submitted in the 1946 competition, but arrangements for this purpose can not be completed until the award has been announced.

A manuscript previously accepted, Earl S. Pomeroy's *The Territories of the United States, 1861–1890*, was sent to the printer in December 1945. It encountered the delays common to the whole book trade during the current year, but it is expected to be ready for publication about the end of 1946.

Second printings were made of two volumes: John H. Easterby's *South Carolina Rice Plantation*, and Harry Bernstein's *Origins of Inter-American Interest*. The Easterby volume was the last of the documentary series, which, as stated in the preceding report, has now been discontinued; it was published by the University of Chicago Press under a special arrangement. The Bernstein volume is in the monographic series begun in 1942; it was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, which, under a contract made in 1943, is now the regular publisher of the publications of this committee.

The committee's recommendation on the *Writings on American History* (see the committee's report for 1945) was sympathetically received by the Council at its meeting in December 1945, and a subcommittee of the Executive Committee has been appointed to examine and report on the whole problem of the *Writings*. Up to the present, however, the relationship of the *Writings* to the Beveridge Memorial Fund, as described in the preceding report, remains unchanged. The committee renews the recommendation made in that report that the Beveridge Fund be relieved of responsibility for the *Writings* as soon as possible.

The financial report on the Beveridge Memorial Fund for the year ending August 31, 1946, received by the chairman from the office of the Executive Secretary, shows an increase of slightly more than $3,000 in the cash balance of the Fund over the preceding year. A copy of the report is attached. Most of the increase was due to the exceptionally large receipts from royalties ($2,464.09), which were three times as large as the average for the years 1941–45. About 90 percent of this year's royalties came from two volumes, Hofstadter's *Social Darwinism*, which led the list last year, and Easterby's *South Carolina Rice Plantation*, which appears in the list for the first time this year and leads it by a wide margin. The royalty for the latter is believed to be the largest ever received in a single year for any volume in the Beveridge Fund publications. As a result, receipts from royalties alone covered all but $342 of all disbursements against the Fund, thus leaving untouched all but 10 percent of the income from interest on investments and savings account.

This is highly gratifying, but it is the result of an exceptional combination of circumstances and there is every reason to expect that next year's financial statement will be much less favorable. Receipts from royalties are almost certain to drop sharply, as the only new volume, Pomeroy's "Territories of the United States," will not appear early enough to sell widely before the end of the fiscal year, and all the previous volumes except Bernstein's have very probably passed their sales crest. Moreover, there will be a considerable increase in the item "Editorial and publication expenses," since the cost of the Pomeroy volume and probably one other will have to be met during the current fiscal year, and publication costs will be much larger than in the past. They have already risen about 50 percent in the past year, and are still rising. There will also be additional charges for the administration of the Fellowship (the $1,000 award, fees for outside readers of manuscripts, printing announcements, and numerous incidental expenses); and the Executive Secretary of the Association has informed the chairman that there will be a charge against the Fund of about $600 for the publication of a new volume of the *Writings on American History*.

It should also be pointed out that the actual "free" balance of the Fund is only half as large as the balance of $28,800.75 shown in the attached financial statement. The Council's approval of this committee's recommendations in December 1945 should result in the transfer of some $6,000 of the Fund's cash balance to its principal, bringing this up to $100,000, and the earmarking of another $7,500 for the expenses of the Fellowship during an experimental 5-year period. Subtracting these two sums from the balance shown in the attached statement, we find that the balance which is actually available to meet new needs is only about $15,300.

Sound financial policy requires that the latter sum should be maintained as a backlog to guard against unforeseen contingencies. Under more stable conditions a reserve of $10,000 (*i. e.*, one-tenth of the principal) would be adequate, but so long as the present highly unstable condition continues, the committee believes that every effort should be made to maintain it at the present level of about $15,000. The committee has been guided by this consideration in planning its

publication program for the coming year, which will constitute the principal charge on the Fund.

The committee plans to continue to focus its activities on the Fellowship, which has fully justified expectations in stimulating interest in the Fund. In the light of the first year's experience, some minor changes have been made in the wording of the announcement in order to clarify the conditions of the award.

The publication program will be kept flexible in view of the considerations mentioned above under "Finances." Two new volumes will be undertaken, but the committee does not at present plan to make other commitments.

The committee has given consideration to a suggestion that combined publication arrangements be made for its publications and those of other agencies of the American Historical Association. While the committee believes that the question should be explored thoroughly, it is of the opinion that for the present no change should be made in its own arrangements as determined by the Association's contract of 1943 with the University of Pennsylvania Press. These have worked out as satisfactorily as could have been reasonably expected under the present difficulties of the publishing situation all over the country, and frequent changes of publishers seem undesirable. For these and other reasons, the committee recommends that the suggestion in question be studied carefully but that no change in the publication arrangements of this committee be made during the coming year.

PHILIP DAVIDSON.
DOROTHY BURNE GOEBEL.
ARTHUR P. WHITAKER, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 27, 1946.

Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund

Sept., 1945, to Aug. 31, 1946

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945		$25, 719. 77	
Interest:			
Investment	$3, 293. 32		
Savings account	130. 53		
		3, 423. 85	
Royalties:			
Dumond, *Southern Editorials on Secession*	26. 16		
Case, *French Public Opinion on the United States and Mexico*	7. 46		
Binkley, *Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution*	31. 98		
Pargellis, *Military Affairs in North America, 1748–1765*	25. 62		
Dumond, *Letters of James Gillespie Birney, 1831–1857*	31. 98		
Kirby, *George Keith*	6. 40		
Perkins, *Northern Editorials on Secession*	58. 63		
Hofstadter, *Social Darwinism in American Thought*	582. 13		
Bernstein, *Origins of Inter-American Interest*	74. 50		
Easterby, *South Carolina Rice Plantation*	1, 619. 23		
		2, 464. 09	
Editorial and publication expenses: Easterby volume			$1, 914. 93
Beveridge Memorial Fellowship			126. 90
Beveridge Memorial Prize			207. 54
Writings on American History			17. 75
Committee expenses			209. 84
Membership dues of contributors			330. 00
		31, 607. 71	2, 806. 96
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946			28, 800. 75
		31, 607. 71	31, 607. 71

Note: The following volumes are now out of print: Labaree, *Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors.* Phillips, *The Course of the South to Secession.* Josephson, *Manual of Style.* Barnes, *Welde-Grimke Letters.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS

The committee's burdens have been light during 1946. A manuscript by Louis Hunter, *An Economic and Technological History of Steamboating on the Western Waters in the Nineteenth Century*, which was accepted 2 years ago, is still in the hands of the Cornell University Press, where necessary technical revisions are being made. The book should be published during 1947. Another work accepted by a previous committee on conditions that certain changes be made (Margaret Hastings, *The Court of Common Pleas in the Fifteenth Century*) has been revised and resubmitted. It is being read by members of the committee and will be ready for the printer when publication arrangements are completed. One lengthy new work (Sidney S. Biro, *Revolutionary France, Germany, and the Rhine*) is at present under consideration.

During the year the committee has discussed procedures to lighten its load and increase its efficiency. Realizing that no action it may take would be binding on future committees, it suggests that the Council adopt the following recommendations. These are embodied in a statement which, if the Council approves, might be inserted in the *American Historical Review:*

The Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund of the American Historical Association will finance the publication of books of mature scholarship which make a distinct contribution to knowledge in any field of history. Ordinarily doctoral dissertations or works of more than one volume will not be considered. Manuscripts must be submitted to the chairman of the committee by March 1, 1947. Normally the committee will publish one or two volumes each year.

The committee members call the Council's attention to several deviations from the past procedure if their recommendations are accepted:

1. The setting of a definite date for submission of manuscripts each year. This will allow the one or two best works to be selected, as well as concentrating the committee's work in a period when time is available.

2. Defining the type of manuscripts the committee will consider. Most members feel that doctoral dissertations, except in unusual cases, do not display the mature scholarship of previously sponsored works. They also wish to discourage unusually lengthy books because of the heavy drain on the limited funds.

3. The annual insertion of such a notice in the *American Historical Review* would allow more scholars to learn of the committee's existence than at present.

The committee is also anxious to secure wider advertising for its publications. The members feel, however, that the Carnegie funds should not (or perhaps legally can not) be extensively used for that purpose. Most agree that a yearly advertisement in the *American Historical Review* and a smaller notice in an additional learned journal which would vary according to the nature of each publication, should be the maximum from the committee's own funds. They suggest that any publishing contract made in the future contain a provision for direct advertising by the publisher, either through notices in learned journals or by mail. The committee would appreciate Council approval for these means of publicizing its volumes.

RAY A. BILLINGTON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1946.

Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications

Sept. 1, 1945, to Aug. 31, 1946

		Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945		$10,320.53	
Interest on savings account		64.46	
Royalties:			
Heidel, *The Day of Yahweh*	$2.67		
Lonn, *Desertion during the Civil War*	38.40		
Ragatz, *The Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763–1833*	34.71		
Carroll, *French Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs*	7.48		
Allyn, *Lords Versus Commons*	5.32		
Shryock, *The Origin and Development of the State Cult of Confucius*	44.73		
Sanborn, *Origins of the Early English Maritime and Commercial Law*			
Bruce, *Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era*	4.80		
Swann, *Pan Chao: Foremost Woman Scholar in China*	19.20		
Dietz, *English Public Finance, 1558–1641*	8.52		
Sydnor, *Slavery in Mississippi*	28.05		
Brown, *The First Earl of Shaftesbury*	6.39		
Barnes, *The Antislavery Impulse*	21.28		
Whitaker, *The Mississippi Question*	14.96		
Bemis, *The Diplomacy of the American Revolution*	19.76		
Garrett, *The Estates General of 1789*	3.20		
Hubbart, *The Older Middle West*	33.66		
Ranck, *Albert Gallatin Brown*	5.34		
Hoon, *The Organization of the English Customs System*	8.52		
Priestley, *France Overseas*	40.05		
Horton, *James Kent: A Study in Conservatism*	13.09		
Chitwood, *John Tyler, Champion of the Old South*	38.34		
Stafford, *James VI of Scotland and the Throne of England*	16.00		
Jackson, *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830–1860*	88.00		
Nute, *Caesars of the Wilderness*	89.46		
		591.93	
		10,976.92	
Committee expenses: Travel, postage, etc			$4.36
Editorial and publication expenses:			
Hubbart volume (binding)	$46.82		
Priestley volume (binding)	59.47		
Nute volume (binding)	114.16		
			220.45
		10,976.92	224.81
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946			10,752.11
		10,976.92	10,976.92

Ray A. Billington, *Chairman.*

August 31, 1946.

The Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

I submit herewith a report upon the activities of the Littleton-Griswold Committee during the past year.

It seems that when I report each year, having received optimistic assurances from editors, I reflect that spirit in my report to you, but at the end of another year I am forced to admit again disheartening delays. On only two volumes now in preparation has there been, so far as I know, steady and satisfactory progress. One of these is the *Minutes of the Rhode Island Court of Equity, 1741–1743*, of which the editors are Prof. John T. Farrell of the Catholic University and Prof. Zechariah Chafee of Harvard Law School. When completed, this volume will be a great addition to our series; of that there can be no doubt. The other volume on which steady progress has been made is the *Accomac County Court Records, 1632–1645*, of which Prof. Susie M. Ames of Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Prof. Garrard Glenn of the University of Virginia are the editors. The completion of checking of the transcription of the second volume can presumably not be completed until next summer. No delays have occurred in the work on the two preceding volumes, and they unquestionably will be ready for publication in 1948.

Although the ill health of Dean Frierson prevented his completion during the past summer of his legal introduction to the *Minutes of the Court of Chancery* (South Carolina), *1721–1774*, his condition has now so greatly improved that completion of the introduction is definitely promised within the next few months. Our *Records of Kent County, Delaware, 1680–1716*, were in final form, except for a legal introduction, years ago. The historical editor, Dr. Leon de Valinger, now archivist of Delaware, long ago prepared his introduction, but the first legal editor chosen for the volume was compelled by personal problems to abandon his task, and the second editor chosen was compelled to abandon it when all the younger lawyers in his office went to war. We have, I hope, now secured the services of Prof. Daniel J. Boorstin, formerly connected with Harvard University and now connected with the University of Chicago, who edited three volumes of reports of the State of Delaware which were among the manuscript collections of Harvard. Although Mr. Boorstin's engagements will prevent actual work on our volume for some months, I now feel optimistic in respect to its eventual completion by him, and he is superbly capable of the task. Most disappointing has been the lack of progress on *Minutes of the County Court of St. George's County* (Maryland). Inasmuch as a beautiful transcript of the records was given to us by the Hall of Records, and they gave us in addition a subvention toward publication, I have very particularly regretted the delayed appearance of this volume. A year ago I reported that to the great satisfaction of the committee Professor Barker had undertaken the editing of the volume, but after a year he decided that his engagements would make it impossible for him to continue with his work for us, and I have been reluctantly compelled to seek another editor. It is now probable that Dr. Philip A. Crowl of Princeton, who has published a well-received work on Maryland's colonial history with which you are probably acquainted, will be the historical editor, and Judge Edward S. Delaplaine of the Maryland Court of Appeals will be the legal editor.

There are two other volumes on which considerable progress was made years ago, but which have long been in a state of quiescence. The first of these is the *Court of Assistants of Connecticut, 1665–1671*. Mr. Norbert Lacy agreed to be the historical editor of this volume, and he made the transcription and did much research on it while a student at Yale. Since then, however, Mr. Lacy has been for years in Europe in Red Cross work and has abandoned plans for taking the doctorate at Yale, and great doubt exists as to whether he will be able to com-

plete the work. The other volume is the *Minutes of the General Court of North Carolina, 1693–1751.* In several of my earlier reports I have referred to arrangements made and work done in connection with this volume. It was believed that final arrangements had been made with Prof. William S. Jenkins, of the University of North Carolina, but engagements into which he entered with the Library of Congress, and also service by him during the late war, have resulted in the complete suspension of work on the project. I hope that before the end of this year I can, by personal trips to Connecticut and North Carolina, revive these two projects and put them in a fair way toward ultimate completion. I also hope that before I retire all the other projects mentioned above may again be moving smoothly toward completion. One of my regrets in leaving the committee arises from the fact that so few of the projects begun during my chairmanship have been completed. The war has been primarily responsible, but that does not lessen my disappointment.

FRANCIS S. PHILBRICK, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 26, 1946.

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Sept. 1, 1945, to Aug. 31, 1946

		Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945		$12,264.38	
Interest:			
Investments	$875.00		
Savings Account	72.07		
		947.07	
Proceeds of sales of publications:			
Bond-Morris, *Maryland Court of Appeals*	6.00		
Morris, *Select Cases of the Mayor's Court of New York City*			
Towle-Andrews, *Records of the Vice Admiralty Court of Rhode Island*	6.00		
Farrell, *Superior Court Diary of William Samuel Johnson*	19.50		
Reed, *Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey*	39.00		
		70.50	
Expenses in connection with:			
Bond-Morris volume	.80		
Morris volume			
Towle-Andrews volume	.80		
Farrell volume	.98		
Reed volume	1.21		
Volume on Virginia records	16.56		
Volume on R. I. Court of Equity	558.00		
			$578.35
Committee expenses			31.47
Membership dues of contributor			5.00
		13,281.95	614.82
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946			12,667.13
		13,281.95	13,281.95

FRANCIS S. PHILBRICK, *Chairman.*

AUGUST 31, 1946.

The Committee on Government Publications

During 1946 some Government departments and agencies expanded their publication program while shifting its emphasis; this was due, in part, to a desire to employ publications as tools of "public relations" policy. As one consequence there have gone out—to study groups in women's organizations and in schools and to the general public—thousands of small pamphlets and bulletins bearing largely upon national and international problems of current interest. The light documentation and rather popular approach often preferred by the writers of this type of material undoubtedly have greatly expanded the number of persons willing to read explanations and descriptions touching national policy. In some of these publications the professional historian not infrequently can find official documents, not to mention occasionally revelatory press releases.

The Bureau of the Budget now is issuing periodically a mimeographed "summary" under the editorship of Ken Hechler. It lists and briefly describes the historical publication plans and programs current among the various departments, agencies, and offices of the Government, and among some semigovernmental agencies. These projects are not wholly confined to the history of World War II; and in some areas of effort, such as the military services, they are far more numerous and inclusive than the "summary" can indicate. Every college and university librarian should be asked to place that institution upon the receiving list for this publication.

Today documentation under United States Government auspices is far broader and more potentially useful than ever before, or than in any other country. This documentation may shortly be under appropriation-committee attack by shortsighted persons who do not realize that the United States no longer can afford to blunder along without intelligent reference to its historical background. The committee submit that it is the obligation of American historians to fill in that background; the committee therefore recommends that the members of the American Historical Association, individually and collectively, prepare to attest their earnest endorsement of the outstanding Government publications programs.

Jeannette P. Nichols, *Chairman.*

November 15, 1946.

The Committee on the WPA Annotated Bibliography of American History

The Special Committee on the WPA Bibliography of American History, composed of Christopher Crittenden, Dan Lacy, and the undersigned as chairman, has made a study of the problems involved with regard to the completion and publication of this Bibliography and submits the following report.

1. The committee feels that the Bibliography in its present form could not be satisfactorily completed for publication by any processes of minor revisions. It would be highly desirable for this compilation to be up to date, but the fact that 10 years have elapsed since the terminal date set for inclusion of material greatly increases the magnitude of the task. The compilation was carried on by a large staff of persons on relief from unemployment; and, although the job could undoubtedly be completed with a much smaller staff, it would still involve a large labor cost.

2. There is undoubtedly a great need for an annotated bibliography of American history but it should probably be somewhat more selective and more critical than the WPA Bibliography. The comments quoted from book reviews could have been greatly condensed or briefly paraphrased with references to the sources

of the reviews. Undoubtedly much of the material in the WPA compilation could be salvaged for further use. The point, however, that the present committee wishes to emphasize is that specific recommendations regarding an annotated bibliography of American history, which would be an improvement over the present one, cannot be made intelligently without a comprehensive consideration of a number of related bibliographical needs in American history.

3. It is recommended that the Association dismiss the present committee.

4. The committee suggests the appointment of a special committee to prepare a report of recommendations to the Association on a program for systematic bibliography in the field of American history. We feel that this should be a special committee provided with some funds for paid assistance, composed of persons who would find it possible to give considerable time for working together and meeting not too infrequently. The present need for adequate bibliographical tools applies to the archival and manuscript fields as well as to the field of imprints. Therefore, we feel that a special committee is needed to study the problem as a whole and make recommendations on what needs to be done and what practical measures might be taken to meet these needs.

LESTER J. CAPPON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON RADIO

The Radio Committee reports for the year 1946 an unbroken series of 52 Sunday evening talks on its series, *The Story Behind the Headlines.* The year has, perhaps, been less exciting than 1945, when Mr. Saerchinger went overseas under the auspices of the U. S. Army Air Forces, and broadcast several of the A. H. A. talks from SHAEF Headquarters in Paris. He did, however, make a 3 weeks' lecture tour through the Middle West in June, and a shorter trip in November. These trips, on which he broadcast from various western cities, gave him an opportunity to discover, first hand, what particular headlines were of primary importance to people in sections of the country other than the eastern seaboard.

Although the rapidly changing headline news continues to make it impossible to prepare the talks very far ahead, each broadcast, as always, is prepared on the basis of consultations with qualified historians; and, as always, each broadcast is carefully checked by a representative of the Radio Committee as well as by an expert in the field of history of the talk.

The National Broadcasting Co. continues to give to the program all that we could wish in support, both material and intellectual. By reason of this happy cooperation between a commercial company and a learned society a steadily growing public is learning that a knowledge of their historical background can and does give a fuller understanding of the many bewildering phenomena that make up the world in which we live.

CONYERS READ, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1946.

THE COMMITTEE ON RADIO

Sept. 1, 1945, to Aug. 31, 1946

Receipts, A. H. A.:		
Balance in treasury, A. H. A., Sept. 1, 1945	$917.00	
Received from National Broadcasting Co.[1]	7,968.00	
		$8,885.00
Disbursements, A. H. A.:		
Transferred to Radio Committee operating account	8,800.00	
Balance in treasury, A. H. A., Aug. 31, 1946	85.00	
		8,885.00
Receipts, Radio Committee:		
Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1945	571.90	
Received from Treasurer, A. H. A	8,800.00	
		9,371.90
Disbursements, Radio Committee:		
Honoraria to historians	550.00	
Fee to broadcaster	5,200.00	
Research assistant to broadcaster	1,300.00	
Director	1,410.00	
Telephone, telegraph, and stationery[2]	129.19	
	8,589.19	
Balance on hand, Radio Committee, Aug. 31, 1946	782.71	
		9,371.90

The undersigned report that on the December 11, 1946, they examined the accounts of the Radio Committee and found them correct and in accordance with this statement.

ROY F. NICHOLS.
LEONIDAS DODSON.

DECEMBER 11, 1946.

[1] 11 months—12th received after close of fiscal year.
[2] Postage expenses assumed by broadcaster and director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL SOURCE MATERIALS

Recalling our conversation in Washington on October 30 about the Committee on Historical Source Materials, I recommend that the Committee on Historical Source Materials be discontinued (which, of course, includes my resignation as chairman), and that in place of the general committee certain of its special committees, namely, the Committee on Documentary Reproduction, the Committee on Business Records, and the Committee on Manuscripts be set up as separate committees of the American Historical Association and their work continued. If thought worth while, because of the value of their projects, the Council might also continue as separate committees the Committee on Newspapers and the Committee on the Preservation and Restoration of Historical Objects.

I present a summary statement for all the subcommittees, except the committees on Documentary Reproduction, Business Records, and Manuscripts. These are submitted in full.

Special Committee on Archives: This committee has no report to make at this time.

Special Committee on Newspapers: The Committee on Newspapers is interested in the compilation and publication of inventories of newspaper holdings in the several States, but inability to secure necessary financial aid to compile and issue a sample list for one state, illustrating a proper form and content, has prevented this interest from making much progress. The committee has no report for the present.

Special Committee on Library Holdings: The Committee on Library Holdings has no special report to make at this juncture.

Special Committee on Preservation and Restoration of Historical Objects: This committee has prepared a plan for a worth-while manual on the value of historical objects and on museum and restoration techniques, but so far has not been able to secure funds to carry out the project.

The Committee on Documentary Reproduction (as will be noted in the following report [see p. 71 below]) under the leadership of Dr. Edgar L. Erickson has been and is engaged in a number of worth-while activities. Attention is called to a valuable appendix to this report prepared by Dr. Louis Knott Koontz. I believe this covers what is pertinent.

HERBERT A. KELLAR, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 21, 1946.

The *Special Committee on Business Records* has been concerned with obtaining information about collections of business records which are available for research. After conference and discussion the committee decided to concentrate for the present upon securing data about American railroads. Since other groups were interested in this same category of source materials, an arrangement was worked out whereby a questionnaire on this subject (in which seven groups are participating) was prepared by Richard Overton in collaboration with Dr. Cochran and other members of the Committee on Business Records and sent to every railroad president in the United States. This questionnaire was mailed on December 13, 1946, and preliminary replies were requested by January 15, 1947. Results from this questionnaire should provide valuable and useful information for scholars.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN, *Chairman.*

The *Special Committee on Manuscripts* has been interested for some time in the preparation of a National Union Catalog of Historical Manuscript Collections. In accordance with a suggestion from members of the committee, the general chairman has prepared a preliminary report on such a project. This report was sent to the members of the committee on December 20, with a request that the committee submit comments and suggestions. As soon as these are received and the report is in final form the committee will ask the Council of the American Historical Association for approval of this project in principle and authorization to obtain the necessary funds and to carry out the project. The report follows:

I. *Current status and use of historical manuscript collections.*—In recent years, particularly since 1900, opportunity of the individual to consult basic source records has been widened greatly by the increasing number of historical manuscripts made available for research and writing. Extensive use of such material, which in many instances has been assembled in collections by historical societies, State departments of archives and history, reference libraries and other public and private agencies, as well as by individuals interested in history, not only has demonstrated the significance of manuscript records as a fundamental type of source but also has shown that their range of subject is so broad that they contain information concerning practically every aspect

of civilization. Although up to the present time only a portion of such collections is arranged, catalogued, or otherwise processed for use, nevertheless the volume of material already available is sufficiently large and is housed in so many different places, that few of those interested in research can afford the time, labor, or expense to make as complete an examination of usable manuscript sources as a sound search for the truth requires.

The problem of ascertaining general and specific information about the content of collections is real and must be attacked in the near future. One solution would be to pool at one place what is known about all historical manuscript collections which have been processed, and subsequently to supplement this record by adding data about other collections as soon as they can be obtained. Establishment of a National Union Catalog of Historical Manuscript Collections would provide such a medium of information.

II. *Objective of a Union Catalog of Historical Manuscript Collections.*—The purpose of a Union Catalog of this character would be to assemble rather complete information about individual historical manuscript collections so that the research worker by referring to the catalog could ascertain where and in what collections he could find material relating to his subject. Thus, for example, if he was studying John Brown on the one hand or the Knights of the Golden Circle on the other, in both instances the Union Catalog would reveal what particular collections he should consult.

III. *General plan for a Union Catalog.*—It so happens that the data needed for a catalog of this type have been assembled about a considerable number of important collections housed in various parts of the country. This consists in part of the 50 or more inventories of historical manuscript collections which were prepared and published by the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration. These descriptions are supplemented by the inventories or guides to other manuscript collections privately published by more than a dozen historical agencies. In addition there are a number of collections which have been processed but description of whose content has not yet been published. All of these should be included in the catalog. The aggregate information when assembled would provide the basis for a respectable beginning for a National Union Catalog. Properly administered by a competent staff such a catalog would prove of invaluable service to scholarship in this country and elsewhere.

IV. *Procedure in preparing a Union Catalog.*—In considering the content of any existing inventory to a collection as proper material for description in the Union Catalog, members of the staff should collaborate with officials having custody of the collection in rechecking the record for purposes of accuracy and also to bring it up to date with respect to the addition of further items since the original inventory was made. This would also mean the obtaining of additional information about any collection where this should prove necessary.

Entries concerning individual collections should be made on cards using as many cards as are needed for each collection. There should be several sets of cards prepared for each collection, each one duplicating in part the full description of the collection, but having different headings, and with the several sets arranged in different order so as to bring out specific types of information. These catalogs should be as follows:

Set 1 (master file): Cards containing a full description of a collection, alphabetically arranged and filed under the official name of the collection. This catalog would serve as the general reference file.

Set 2 (geographical and depository file): Cards containing a partial description of a collection and referring to the master file for complete data, alphabetically

arranged and filed, first, according to the geographical location where the collection is housed (*i. e.*, country, State, county, city, and town) and second, alphabetically under the official name of the depository. This arrangement would group depositories by area and indicate the collections in these depositories.

Set 3 (individual and institutional file) : Cards containing a partial description of a collection and referring to the master file for complete data, alphabetically arranged and filed according to the names of the individuals and institutions referred to in the collection. This catalog would be useful as a finding index.

Set 4 (subject file) : Cards containing a partial description of a collection and referring to the master file for complete data, alphabetically arranged and filed according to the names of the subjects referred to in the collection. This catalog would supplement information given on the cards in Set 3.

Set 5 (country and period file) : Cards containing partial description of a collection and referring to the master file for complete data, alphabetically arranged, first, according to the country or subdivision referred to and second, by decades under the period or periods to which the collection pertains. This catalog would facilitate assembling information about an area in a given period, for example, a cross-section study of Alabama from 1830 to 1840.

While holding steadfast to the ideal of making the total of the entries concerning each collection as complete as possible, practical considerations would suggest an initial release of information in the Union Catalog as soon as the data about a number of representative collections were incorporated on the cards. In other words the content of the Union Catalog might be made available at a reasonably early date after starting the compilation rather than adopting the policy of delaying public access to it until entries for all processed collections at any designated date had been assembled.

Once the catalog cards were prepared and made available in one place, the information on them, as a whole or in part, might be reproduced in photostat, microfilm, microprint, offset printing, or other form of reproduction and used for reference in many places.

V. *Sample entries for cards in a Union Catalog.*—The information on the cards should include the name of the collection, the current owner, the depository in which the collection is housed, the place where the collection originated, the dates covered, the time the collection was acquired by the present owner and depository, the several divisions of the collection, if any, and the number of items. Also the data should indicate the varieties of physical form of the records, the subjects treated, the individuals and institutions represented in the correspondence or other documents, supplementary materials such as printed items and any explanatory comment regarding the collection which might be thought desirable for its interpretation and use. In addition there should be a short sketch of the life of the individual or development of the institution with which the collection is concerned together with brief information about the origin and history of the collection, reference to the reproduction of any parts of it, and citations of literature published about it. Mention likewise should be made of the availability of the material in the collection to scholars and the facilities and rules for reproduction of documents.

Entry for Set 1 (master file) :

(Name of collection) *James D. Davidson Collection* (*Lexington, Virginia*) *1739–1908.* Acquired from Mrs. Clara Estill, daughter of James D. Davidson, 1923. Collection contains two major divisions.

Owned by the McCormick Historical Association, 679 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill., and deposited in its library.

1. The Col. James McDowell Papers, 6,891 items and 2 account books, 1739–1838, relate principally to McDowell landholdings and land speculations in western Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, activities as collector of internal revenue, agricultural and business interests, and military services as Colonel in the Virginia Militia, including the participation of Virginia in the War of 1812; the McDowell Papers contain correspondence with William, William R., Thomas, John, John B., and Francis Preston, James Breckenridge, Nathaniel Hart, William, John H., Henry and Garnett Peyton, C. W. Gooch, Richard E. Parker, John Irvine, and John Bowyer; there are also printed items, mainly circulars and broadsides, concerning military administration.

James McDowell, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, agriculturist and capitalist, attended Washington College between 1782–1789, Trustee, 1796–1835, Colonel, War of 1812, High Sheriff of Rockbridge County, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, died, 1835. McDowell's daughter married Thomas Hart Benton. The McDowell Estate was administered by J. D. Davidson.

2. The James D. Davidson Papers, 40,546 items, 25 account books, 3 letter press copy books containing 943 letters, 11 memorandum books, 4 diaries, 1826–1908, pertaining to Rockridge County, and other parts of Virginia and elsewhere; among these are records of land speculation in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, 1825–1869; slavery, 1830–1865; James River and Kanawha Canal, 1850–1880; railroads in the Valley of Virginia, 1866–1880; Washington College and Washington and Lee University, 1828–1880; Virginia and National politics, 1830–1889; attitude toward secession in Virginia and Indiana, 1840–1861; Confederate, civil and military administration, 1861–1865; reconstruction in Virginia, 1865–1876; economic development in Virginia, 1840–1889. Supplementing the writings of J. D. Davidson and members of the Davidson and Greenlee Families, are letters of Edward V. Valentine, John S. Wise, Bolivar Christian, A. J. Volck, Hugh White Sheffey, Robert Garrett, Alfred Leyburn, J. W. Brockenbrough, James McDowell, Jr., Thomas J. Michie, John Letcher, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Henry B. Jones, Lucas P. Thompson, S. Bassett French, Francis H. Smith, J. D. Imboden, William Weaver, William H. Richardson, J. K. Edmundson, William W. Boyd, William McLaughlin, John Rutherford, D. H. Mahan, William H. Taylor, James Patton, Allen McGruder, J. B. Breckenridge, Jacob Fuller, William C. Lewis, Lewis Webb, F. T. Anderson, N. K. Trout, W. A. Glasgow, Cyrus Hall and Henry A. McCormick, John C., John N., John F., and W. W. Shields, Lewis and John H. Peyton, George J., John T., and Samuel Finley, Hugh, Lewis, and Allen T. Caperton, C. C., John B., Briscoe C., and C. B. Baldwin, Charles P. and James B. Dorman, John, Benjamin F., and Samuel Jordan, Edward, John, and Robert Echols, James McDowell and Samuel McDowell Reid, A. M., David E., and Samuel McDowell Moore, P. F., and William Frazier, J. J., and R. B. Moorman, Hugh and William R. Lyle, David A. and G. W. Houston, John T. L., and Thomas L. Preston, Hugh, Edward, and Mathew Bryan, William G. and Robert White, F. H. Pierpont, Thomas Corwin, Edmund and William N. Pendleton, Richard M. Venable, John B. Minor, John T. Harris, H. G. Onderdonk, D. H. Landon, and James E. A. Gibbs; also stories, essays, and poems by James B. Davidson, his diary written in 1836 while traveling in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, from Louisiana through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, up the coast by boat to Norfolk, and across to Lexington. Likewise of interest is the diary of Greenlee Davidson, covering a visit to the Northwestern States in 1857. The Davidson manuscripts are accompanied by a "Library of a Virginia Gentleman," consisting of approximately 600 volumes and a considerable number of pamphlets, circulars, broadsides, newspaper clippings, periodicals, and newspapers, the last two being largely single issues.

James Dorman Davidson, born Rockbridge County, Virginia; circa 1808, graduate of Washington College, 1828; Trustee, 1858–1882; known as "The Country Lawyer," resident of Lexington, Virginia, and influential in public affairs in the county and the State for half a century. Davidson had a genius for friendship, a fact which is revealed in his extensive correspondence. Possessed of varied abilities, honest, and wise for his time, many people sought his help and advice. This he gave freely with little thought of self interest. He acted as an attorney in Lexington for Cyrus Hall McCormick and was a friend of the family. Following Davidson's death his papers were preserved at his home in Lexington by his daughter Clara until they passed into the possession of the McCormick Historical Association.

The Davidson Collection is available to scholars and for scholarly purposes. Materials in the collection may be reproduced with the permission of the Director of the McCormick Historical Association.

See James D. Davidson, "A Journey Through the South in 1836," The *Journal of Southern History*, August 1935; also for the Indiana portions of J. D. Davidson's Diary for 1836 and Greenlee Davidson's Diary for 1857, The *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. XXIV, 1928.

Entry for Set 2 (geographical and depository file):

United States
Illinois
Chicago
McCormick Historical Association Library
679 Rush Street

James D. Davidson Collection (Lexington, Va.) 1739–1908. Contains two major divisions.

1. Colonel James McDowell Papers, 6,801 items and 2 account books. 1739–1838.

2. James D. Davidson Papers, 40,546 items, 25 account books, 3 letter press copy books containing 943 letters, 11 memorandum books, 4 diaries, 1826–1908.

Both groups of papers relate principally to Virginia people, institutions and events. For full description of the Davidson Collection see Master File, James D. Davidson Collection.

Entry for Set 3 (individual and institutional file):

John Letcher (Honest John), 1813–1884; Governor of Virginia, 1860–1863. Letcher was a lifelong friend of J. D. Davidson and resided near him in Lexington, Virginia. There is much Letcher material in the Davidson Collection. The two men and their associates corresponded extensively when Letcher was away from Lexington in Washington and Richmond. These letters are particularly important for the whole Civil War period. For a full description of the Davidson Collection, 1739–1908, see Master File, James D. Davidson Collection, McCormick Historical Association, Chicago, Ill.

Entry for Set 3 (institutional and individual file):

Washington College, 1749–1871; Washington and Lee University, 1871–1908. The James D. Davidson Collection contains a variety of information about this institution. Davidson was a graduate of the class of 1828 and later a Trustee from 1858 to 1882. For a full description of the Davidson Collection, 1739–1908, see Master File, James D. Davidson Collection, McCormick Historical Association, Chicago, Ill.

Entry for Set 4 (subject file):

Virginia (Secession) Convention, 1861. Important information about the attitude in Virginia concerning secession, including affairs of the convention, is to be found in the James D. Davidson Collection. For a full description of the Davidson Collection, see Master File, James D. Davidson Collection, McCormick Historical Association, Chicago, Ill.

Entry for Set 5 (country and period file):

United States
Virginia
Rockbridge County

1830–1840

Information is offered on numerous aspects of life in Rockbridge County in the J. D. Davidson Collection. For a full description of the Davidson Collection, see Master File, James D. Davidson Collection, McCormick Historical Association, Chicago, Ill.

VI. *Geographic location of the Union Catalog.*—The question as to where a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections should be physically located merits serious consideration. A logical institution in which to house it would be the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. There are also a number of institutions in other parts of the country, such as Harvard University, Yale University, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, Columbia University, the William L. Clements Library of the University of

Michigan, the Minnesota Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Newberry Library, the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, the University of North Carolina, Duke University, the University of Texas, the University of Washington, the University of California, and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, which have excellent manuscript collections and important facilities and might appropriately take care of a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

An important consideration in determining the location of a Union Catalog would be the responsibilities which would be assumed by the institution selected. These would include the providing of adequate housing facilities while the catalog was being prepared, and afterward, when it was made available to the public, supplying necessary furnishings and equipment, taking care of the cost of administering and servicing the catalog as soon as opened for general use, and making proper provision for continued accessions to the established catalog.

Decision as to where the Union Catalog should be prepared and housed should be made by a Committee on Location, consisting of two representatives each, appointed by the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Southern Historical Association, the Library of Congress, and one representative from the Mediaeval Academy. This committee should select one of its members as chairman and, after proper investigation of possibilities, decide, by majority vote where the Union Catalog should be prepared and located.

VII. *Direction and administration of the Union Catalog.*—As soon as the place of compiling and housing the Union Catalog has been mutually agreed upon and the necessary finances have been secured by the Special Committee on Manuscripts of the American Historical Association, control of the project should be centered in an Advisory Council. This council should consist of the members of the Special Committee on Manuscripts of the Committee on Historical Source Materials (six in number) plus two representatives of the sponsoring institution. This council of eight should elect one of its number chairman of the council and another as secretary. The council should then appoint a director of the Union Catalog who would subsequently serve as a member of the council, making that body nine in number. The director should select and appoint a staff to prepare the Union Catalog. The same Advisory Council, director, and staff might properly continue to administer and service the Union Catalog after it was sufficiently advanced in compilation to be opened for general use.

VIII. *Servicing the Union Catalog.*—Preparation of a Union Catalog would naturally precede servicing the content to the public. Nevertheless at a certain point of the compilation servicing should commence and thereafter continue simultaneously with the further preparation of the cards. Servicing would consist of making information available through aiding visitors to make use of the files, and through answering inquiries for information received from the outside by telephone, telegraph, mail, etc. In general no charge should be made for these activities. However, it should be a rule of the Union Catalog from the outset that fees will be charged for answering unusual inquiries which require excessive amounts of time and labor on the part of the staff. In such cases, if time above the usual amount given by the staff members is not available, then the inquirer should be given the names of reference experts who would take care of obtaining the information sought, on a fee basis. The cost of preparing the Union Catalog should be provided by special funds. The expense of administering and servicing of the Catalog should be the responsibility of the institution which sponsors and houses it.

IX. *Supplemental aids to the Union Catalog.*—An important additional feature would be the establishment of a special reference library in connection with the

Union Catalog consisting of guides, inventories, and other published catalogs and descriptions of historical manuscript collections and also of archival records. To these might be added published calendars and transcriptions of manuscript collections. Likewise a catalog of microfilm reproductions of manuscript collections with information as to where and on what terms copies could be obtained, should be assembled. In addition there should be a reference file of notes on manuscript collections not yet sufficiently processed to be available for the Union Catalog.

X. *Terminology used in the Union Catalog.*—A responsibility in the preparation of a Union Catalog would be the creating of a glossary of terms customarily used in connection with historical manuscript collections and the consistent employment of these terms in preparing the catalog cards. Such practice would be influential in bringing about needed uniformity in this matter.

XI. *Sponsorship of the Union Catalog of Historical Manuscript Collections.*—The Union Catalog should be jointly sponsored by the Special Committee on Manuscripts of the Committee on Historical Source Materials of the American Historical Association and the institution which houses and services the catalog.

XII. *Suggested staff for a Union Catalog.*—An Advisory Council should appoint the Director and with his help make plans for the Union Catalog and see that they are carried out. The Director, on the planning level, would serve on the Advisory Council and subsequently carry out its instructions, and would have charge of preparation of the catalog, administration, and servicing of catalog records to the public. An Executive Secretary should take care of correspondence and otherwise assist the Director in carrying out his duties. Three field agents would visit depositories whose manuscript collections had been accessioned, in cooperation with owners or custodian check records for accuracy, and prepare data from which catalogers would make entry cards for the Union Catalog. Three catalogers would prepare entry cards for the Union Catalog based upon data about collections submitted to them by field agents and also upon notes taken by them regarding accessioned manuscript collections in the sponsoring institution or in other institutions in the immediate vicinity. Three typists would assist the catalogers in preparing cards for the catalog and making final copies. If the cards should be printed, the typist, under the direction of the catalogers, would prepare copy for the press.

Members of the Advisory Council should serve without pay, although they should be allowed traveling expenses. The Director and other members of the staff should receive compensation for their services.

XIII. *Financing of the Union Catalog.*—Funds for the compiling of the Union Catalog should be obtained by the Special Committee on Manuscripts of the American Historical Association, preferably from a Foundation. The grant requested should cover the cost of assembling and preparing a Union Catalog of historical manuscript collections of sufficient extent and scope in the judgment of the Advisory Council to warrant the opening of the Catalog for public use. It would be hoped at the time the Union Catalog was made public that its records would be found to refer to all collections known to have been processed at the time the Catalog was commenced. In such case the cost of administering, servicing, and further accessioning, henceforth would become the responsibility of the sponsoring institution. However if the preparation of cards at the time the catalog was made available did not include all the collections known to have been processed up to a given date, the cost of making further records until these collections were accessioned either should be taken care of out of the remainder of the grant or until such time as the grant ran

out. Then from that point the sponsoring institution in addition to administering and servicing costs, would take over additional accessioning expense.

XIV. *Suggested budget for preparing a Union Catalog.*—The following annual budget is suggested for a 3-year period, at the end of which time the Catalog should be sufficiently advanced to be made available for public use:

Director	$7,000
Executive Secretary	3,500
Three field agents, each $4,500	13,500
Three catalogers, each $4,000	12,000
Three typists, each $1,800	5,400
Office supplies	2,000
Traveling expense for staff and Advisory Council	4,600
Total	48,000
Budget for a 3-year period	144,000

The above report was prepared by Herbert A. Kellar, chairman of the Committee on Historical Source Materials, in accordance with suggestions from members of the Special Committee on Manuscripts.

DECEMBER 20, 1946.

The *Special Committee on Documentary Reproduction* has addressed itself to the following tasks: (1) the continuation of the micro-reproduction program instituted by the Special Committee on the British Sessional Papers; (2) the development of a new and extended long-range program of micro-reproduction in conjunction with the Library of Congress; (3) a project to make the United States military government civil affairs directives available through the Library of Congress; (4) the establishment of an adequate system of publishing current bibliographies of significant micro-materials in the pertinent historical journals; (5) the coordination of the established forms of micro-reproduction with the view to utilizing the form which is best adapted to the materials to be reproduced; (6) the establishment of better service for maintenance and repair of reading projectors in libraries.

1. *Sessional Papers Project.*—The work on the British House of Commons *Sessional Papers* was suspended because of the shortage of materials during the war. These shortages still prevail in printing presses and in parts of the Readex reading machine, both vital to the *Sessional Papers* project. The Readex Microprint Corp. assures the committee that the work will continue as soon as the bottlenecks are broken. The volumes for the period 1821–26, inclusive, 144 in number, have already been microprinted; the collating, the editing, and the microfilming have been completed and the printing plates have been made for the 961 volumes for the years 1827–47, inclusive. The Readex Microprint Corp. states that the entire 961 volumes will be printed as soon as the necessary printing presses can be obtained, and that this result should be achieved within the year 1947.

2. *Program in conjunction with the Library of Congress.*—The committee has presented the outline of a long-range micro-reproduction to the Librarian of Congress with the view of developing the program in conjunction with the Library of Congress. The essence of the plan is as follows:

I. *The objective:* The objective of the program as concerns the Library of Congress is to aid the educational institutions of the country in their research and training by obtaining congressional appropriations for producing master negatives and positive loan copies of the basic research materials from which these educational institutions may either obtain microcopies by purchase or have the use thereof by interlibrary loan.

II. *Scope:* The essential nuclei of the basic research materials are:

A. National and State legislative printed records (debates, sessional papers, journals for the United States and foreign countries).

B. National and State printed records of the executive departments of the United States and foreign governments.

C. National and State printed records of the supreme courts in the United States, and their counterparts in foreign countries.

D. Newspapers and periodicals—United States and foreign.

E. Miscellaneous: *e. g.*, selected manuscript materials (official and nonofficial) and nonofficial printed materials.

III. *Discussion:* A program of the above *Scope* is justified by support given by the educational institutions to the British House of Commons *Sessional Papers* project. Data gathered in connection with this project disclose that research institutions are desirous of obtaining basic research materials outlined in the *Scope;* but that most institutions are severely limited by budgetary considerations in their capacity to purchase micro-reproductions of the basic source materials in a given period of time. Therefore, this program of micro-reproduction is intended to make it possible for educational institutions to purchase microcopies in accordance with the budgetary allowances, and at the same time to have the use of micro-reproductions through interlibrary loan. This result can best be achieved by the Library of Congress taking the leadership and producing master negatives and positive loan copies of the materials outlined in *Scope.*

A strong case can be presented for a congressional appropriation for carrying out this program. From a long-range point of view the Library of Congress will ultimately be forced to reduce its holdings to microform because of deterioration, exorbitant binding costs, exorbitant costs of supplying space, and (because of necessity for preserving the original) against depreciation through use. It would be both economical and expedient to prepare for the ultimate by initiating a program now, and by so doing give direct aid to the training and research programs of institutions throughout the United States.

The committee further believes that while the Library of Congress should assume the leadership in carrying out this program the pressure for congressional support should come from the periphery—*i. e.*, from the educational institutions throughout the United States. The committee proposes to assist in the developing of that support.

Since the program would necessarily be a long-range one, priorities would be required to insure its systematic development. Logical considerations for establishing priorities would be the urgency of needs for particular materials on the part of educational institutions; the urgency of replacing records for reasons of preservation; and the urgency of need for rebinding.

The committee believes that micro-reproduction of printed records falls more logically within the province of microprint; and that micro-reproduction of manuscript records falls naturally within the province of microfilm. This fact raises the very important consideration of setting up specifications for master negatives of printed source materials which will be suitable for the reproduction of either microfilm or microprint duplications. The committee proposed to cooperate with the committee on specifications of the American Research Libraries and with similar committees already in existence for setting up the necessary specifications.

IV. *Recommendations*: The committee recommended:

A. That the Library of Congress assume the leadership in the carrying out of the program outlined in *Scope.*

B. That plans be formulated for the requesting of congressional appropriations for the financing of the production of the required master negatives and positive loan copies.

C. That priorities be set up in accordance with recommendations of a committee on priorities.

D. That the form of micro-reproduction most suitable for each category of source material be determined by the Committee on Documentary Reproduction before the master negative is filmed.

E. That specifications for master negatives suitable for either microfilm or microprint reproductions be drafted and approved by joint action of this committee, and the committee on specifications of American Research Libraries and the committee on specifications of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, has indorsed the plan above outlined. In a letter of November 22, 1946, he states:

While I feel that a program will have to be very carefully planned within the framework indicated by your Section II, "Scope," so as best to meet the needs, fit into a genuine program, and comply with the budgetary necessities, yet I agree completely with the outline presented under this Section, and with the supporting discussion.

At present we have several projects in micro-reproduction, at least one of which has been separately considered by a Committee of Congress. As soon as I shall receive word from you we shall be glad to enter into discussions looking toward the carrying out of the recommendations listed in your Section IV which provide for joint formulation and presentation of a budget to Congress.

The committee is proceeding with the development of the program to a point where specific recommendations as to procedures and priorities can be laid before the Librarian of Congress.

3. *Project concerning military government civil affairs directives.*—Since the Civil Affairs Division turns over the reports of the military governors of United States occupation zones in Europe and Asia to the Library of Congress for distribution to the nonofficial agencies, the committee proposed to the Chief, Information Branch, Civil Affairs Division, that the practice of releasing military government civil affairs materials through the Library of Congress be extended to include the important policy and administrative directives for the various United States zones of occupation. It was proposed by the committee that one copy of each of the directives which could be declassified and released to the public should be turned over to the Library of Congress where they would be available for loan or, preferably, for microcopying. The Chief, Information Branch, Civil Affairs Division, agreed to this proposal and stated that he would initiate the necessary steps toward getting the necessary official approvals. Upon inquiry by the committee in November 1946 concerning the progress being made toward the fulfillment of the verbal commitment, the Chief, Information Branch, Civil Affairs Division, stated that his staff had been depleted by transfers to such an extent that he had been unable to undertake the survey of documents necessary for the declassification of them. This project will be developed further with the view of resolving the present difficulties.

4. *Publication of current bibliographies of micro-materials.*—The committee believes that a systematic and continuous arrangement should be effected for publicizing the bibliographies of micro-materials already produced and of publishing current bibliographies in historical journals so that the historian may be better informed as to the wealth of research materials which are available in microform. In line with that thought Prof. Louis Knott Koontz has prepared the supplementary bibliographical report on micro-materials which is attached as an appendix to this report. The Koontz report contains a partial list of titles of micro-materials which are of particular interest to the historian, and positive microcopies of which are obtainable by purchase from the microfilm laboratories holding the master negatives. The list is by no means exhaustive as it was the general purpose to indicate those titles which have not been publicized sufficiently. Included in the lists are titles of significant documentary collections microfilmed in connection with the British Manuscripts Project of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library of Congress which have not yet been published in bibliographies of micro-materials, together with some of the important master-negative holdings of several reputable micro-duplication laboratories.

In behalf of the committee Professor Koontz will maintain a current list of micro-materials produced by reputable micro-duplication services. The titles will be classified by subject and historical field and will be published in the

American Historical Review and in other historical journals. Only titles which are of significance to historical research and only those for which there are satisfactory master negatives from which duplications can be made for purchase upon request will be listed in current bibliographies of micro-materials. This contemplated arrangement should serve to make conveniently available to the historian information concerning historical sources which are reduced to microform. The need for current bibliographies of micro-materials in historical journals has long been acute and it is time that the oversight is corrected.

5. *Coordinating micro-reproduction processes.*—The committee is seriously concerned about coordinating microcopying programs so that master negatives will result which will meet the requirements both of microfilm and of microprint. This has not been done in the case of any projects undertaken to date, except the *Sessional Papers* project. The master negatives of this collection can be used either for microfilm or for microprint duplications. The advantage of this dual purpose master negative is that the economy of microfilm can be had when fewer than 10 copies are required and the economy of microprint when 10 or more copies are required. The rivalry between the agents of competing forms of duplication makes it necessary for the unbiased third party, namely, a representative of libraries and of the scholars, to bring pressure to bear to effect the essential measure of coordination in the production of master negatives. The committee has incorporated a provision for just such coordination in the program outlined to the Library of Congress. It has further requested the chairman of an association of microfilm laboratories to draft specifications for master negatives of permanent records in microfilm and the Readex Microprint Corp. to do the same for microprint. Should micro-photo offset printing develop as an acceptable form of microcopying, firms using this process and participating in micro-reproduction of historical sources will also be asked to submit specifications. From the specifications submitted, the committee in conjunction with committees on specifications representing American Research Libraries and the Library of Congress will restate the specifications so as to obtain the coordination required for the production of dual purpose master negatives.

6. *Maintenance and repair service.*—Libraries generally have failed to realize that reading projectors require regular servicing by trained maintenance men who should understand not only how to clean and adjust projectors, but who should be able to make repairs and to install new parts. The committee is endeavoring to improve the reading projector service (1) by advocating the appointment of reading projector servicemen who are responsible for servicing reading projectors; (2) by providing for the training of the projector servicemen through cooperative training on the part of reading projector manufacturers and libraries; and (3) by making the manufacturers of reading machines aware of the necessity of making spare parts readily available for the repair of projectors. The Readex Microprint Corp. is willing to send a skilled mechanic to various parts of the country to participate in institutes held for the training of servicemen in the maintenance and repair of the Readex projector. No doubt manufacturers of other projectors would be willing to cooperate in the same manner. These ideas the committee is circulating to libraries in the hope that improvement may result. It is important that the chief mechanical apparatus upon which the scholar depends for the reading of his films be kept in efficient working order.

EDGAR L. ERICKSON, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX

Partial Bibliography of Current Materials Published, via Microfilm, Microprint, Photo-Offset, and Related Media[1]

I. MICROFILM

A. British manuscript project

This project is sometimes referred to as the English Copying Program. Early during the war American scholars were quick to recognize the possibility of irreparable damage to the valuable collections in British depositories. Thereupon they promptly laid comprehensive plans to bring to this country photographic reproductions of as many as possible of such documents, manuscripts, and early printed books. The Rockefeller Foundation generously came forward to provide the initial funds, $140,000. The carrying out of the project was placed in the hands of a Committee on Microcopying Materials for Research of the A. C. L. S., under the chairmanship of Keyes D. Metcalf of Harvard University. Herbert A. Kellar of the McCormick Historical Association was appointed chairman of a subcommittee on the selection of materials. Mr. Kellar's committee took immediate steps to prepare suitable lists of records to be filmed. The lists, after receiving the approval of Waldo C. Leland, director of the A. C. L. S., and Archibald McLeish and Luther H. Evans, successively Librarians of Congress, were then turned over to Eugene Powers, of University Microfilm and a staff of microfilm copyists set up by him in England. Arundel Esdaile, formerly in charge of the British Museum, acted as agent of the project abroad. Later a set of positive copies of the negatives sent to the Library of Congress was placed in the University of Michigan Library. Thirty-three lists of documents to be microfilmed were compiled between January 1941 and January 1946, representing some 25,000,000 pages of material. Up to January 1946, when the Rockefeller grant expired, the equivalent of 20,000 volumes, of 300 pages each, largely manuscript materials, were microfilmed in England and sent to the United States for the Library of Congress. As soon as this voluminous group of microfilm records can be properly digested and lists of materials can be issued (work on which is proceeding) all or the greater part of the documents will be ready for research purposes. In part the microfilms in the Library of Congress are now available for use but are not for interlibrary loan. Microfilm prints or paper enlargements of any items or portions thereof may be ordered through the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., at the regular rates for the various kinds of photo reproduction. (Where possible it is advisable to order by reels rather than by individual manuscripts; *e. g.*, Public Record Office items should best be ordered by unit.) In all references to these microfilms, the manuscripts should be identified by their archival designations.

Thanks to Warren G. Rice, librarian of the University of Michigan, the lists of materials to be filmed abroad, prepared by the Modern Language Association for the Committee on Microcopying Materials for Research, are probably better known than any others. In *PMLA*, Supplement, part 2, LIX (March 1944) (pp. 1463–1488), Dr. Rice has performed for scholars a service that deserves to be better known. Following an informative statement as to the origin of the

[1] To insure that these listings are as complete, and therefore as serviceable as possible, the cooperation of everyone interested is sought. It is hoped that authors, editors, officials, and staff in research and business institutions, and private individuals will be good enough to forward promptly to the compiler of this section whatever news, announcements, and data might be pertinent.

project and its development to March 1946, he does two things. First, he described the subject-author-title index listing of the materials as carried forward at the University of Michigan. Second, he follows this statement with 22 pages of listings from the cards that his staff are preparing with great care. They will prove a boon to an investigator. Typical of the richness of the entire collection are the following items (with the *PMLA* pages here inserted in parentheses): Emmanuel College, Cambridge (pp. 1466–1467); Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (pp. 1467–1468); Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (pp. 1468–1471); Jesus College, Cambridge (pp. 1471–1472); Pembroke College, Cambridge (pp. 1472–1476); Peterhouse, Cambridge (pp. 1476–1477); Queen's College, Cambridge (p. 1477); St. John's College, Cambridge (p. 1481); Trinity College, Cambridge (pp. 1481–1484).

Among the legion of items Mr. Powers' staff copied for the project, the following likewise represent the wealth of the series: Amherst Papers (Volume 1 through Volume 250; 8 reels of film, 100 feet to each reel); Public Record Office: Papers Relating to Massachusetts, 1689–1783 (Volume 751–854); American Loyalists' Claims, 1777–1812 (151 pieces); Colonial Papers, American and the West Indies (220 volumes); Records of the Court of Star Chamber Proceedings, James I; British Museum: *Public Intelligencer, 1655–1660*, and the Hardwicke Papers; National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth: Wynne Family Collection, including the Hengwert and Peniarth Manuscripts, ninth to eighteenth centuries and containing religious, social, economic, military, historical, literary, and genealogical materials in the Welsh, Cornish, English, and Latin languages (approximately 600 volumes); Royal College of Music, London, manuscripts; Cambridge University (in addition to the *PMLA* lists): Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Urdu manuscripts (c. 1500 volumes copied), Miscellaneous Court Rolls; manuscripts of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, covering thirteenth to eighteenth centuries, and containing the "Nunier Memoirs," and the papers of Sir Edward Coke and of Coke of Holkham which include agricultural and American materials (2319 charts, 164 maps, and several thousand court rolls and approximately 527 folio volumes, reels 417–440); Bodleian Library materials (beside extensive Modern Language Association lists, not printed in *PMLA*) include the Rawlinson Manuscripts and the Clarendon Manuscripts.[2]

B. Library of Congress

The Library of Congress collections, which are in a sense a series of libraries, are of course well known. Among the newer classes or series are, for example, the following:

(1) More than 25,000 reels of source materials, complementary to the Library's collections of manuscripts, printed documents, rare books, special studies, and general works. These reels, with their corresponding 3 x 5 card entries, are housed in the main library building on "Deck B." The specific area is the Microfilm Reading Room, Miss Faustine Dennis, curator. For instance, this microfilm collection contains a supplementary section of the Short Title Catalog (chiefly before 1550). Baptist missionary records; Admiralty papers; and 3 x 5 card records of the vast ACLS-Library of Congress-British Manuscript Project (described under A above).

[2] For a list of the manuscripts represented in the films received up to 1945, see the *Union List of Microfilms, Supplement 3*, 1944 (Philadelphia, 1945), *passim*. For instance, the British Museum list appears on pages 26–28; Cambridge University, pp. 32–34; Great Britain: Board of Trade, p. 81, Naval Office, p. 81, Public Record Office, p. 82; Library of Congress, p. 119; Bodleian Library, pp. 148–150; Publick Intelligencer, p. 162; Wales, O., 211.

(2) Resettlement Administration, Farm Security Administration, and Office of War Information. (See *Index of Microfilms, Series A, Lots 1–1737.*) This Library of Congress guide (Washington, 1945), in mimeographed form, is "An alphabetical index to the principal subjects of the first 100 reels of microfilm copies of documentary photographs, including the photographic survey of the United States produced under the direction of Roy A. Stryker for the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information in 1935–43." This collection may be said to form the nucleus of the library's Photograph Section, which recently underwent extensive reorganization. The Library states that "These microfilms represent both a stage in the reorganization and a means for the low-cost distribution of reproductions from which prints for publication may be ordered. For understandable reasons, it is impossible to provide a detailed index to individual prints. This index to the principal subjects of entire lots is intended primarily as an aid in locating lots within the whole series of microfilms covered." Further information ought here to be in order:

Approximately 100,000 photographs, in 1,737 lots, appear on the first 100 reels of microfilm. The numbers which appear at the end of each entry are the lot numbers. There are from 15 to 20 lots on each 100-foot reel, each identified by a large number on the initial frame. The following frame, in each case, is a copy of a brief description of the lot, indicating its source and scope. There are 4 blank frames between lots, as an aid in "flashing" or locating a desired number in the middle of a reel by rapidly running the film through a projector while counting the flashes. The 5 irrelevant photographs which appear in the leader of many reels are printing tests. Lot numbers which do not appear in the index have not been microfilmed, as they were used for temporary storage.

The index may also be used, even without the microfilms, to determine the general scope of the first part of the collection to be organized. There are four sequences all determined by work stages during reorganization:

Lots 1–299: Miscellaneous lots, in the order in which they were organized, without logical sequence. Mainly photographers' assignments of 1942 during the last stages of Farm Security Administration photography and the initial stage of Office of War Information work.

Lots 300–656: Resettlement Administration and Farm Security Administration photographic survey of America, 1935–41 in this regional sequence: Far West, Northwest, Southwest. A loose logical arrangement has been maintained within each State. The States are in geographical rather than alphabetical order.

Lots 659–999: Miscellaneous lots, in the order in which they were organized. OWI photographers' assignments, 1942–43, with the addition of other material collected rather than photographed by OWI.

Lots 1000–1737: Resettlement Administration and Farm Security Administration photographic survey of America, 1935–41; Middle West, Northeast, Southeast.

Within each lot, the prints are arranged in a loose editorial sequence. The captions and negative numbers appear on the film with each photograph. When ordering prints by listing the negative numbers, please be sure to indicate the series (FSA, OWI, etc.) to which the negative number belongs. Further microfilming and indexing of documentary photographs is contemplated.

For further information concerning the procurement of 8 x 10 prints from the original negatives, write to the Photograph Section, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

(3) Use of microfilms in the Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. Interested persons should consult *Pictorial Americana: A Select List of Photographic Negatives in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress* (38 pp., Washington, 1945). This list covers a wide range of pictorial material. The microfilm negatives are 35 mm. unperforated, positive, safety acetate film. Contact prints, made from this negative, are affixed to a 3 x 5 card containing pertinent information about the print. Each print is handled

as though it were a book and indexed and catalogued accordingly. A tremendous saving both in time and money results for the investigator. "Mr. Hirst D. Milhollen, Curator, devised the system; Mr. Milton Kaplan, Cataloguer, makes it work," as one Library official expressed it. Mr. Donald C. Holmes is chief of the Photoduplication Service, from whom prints may be ordered at the published rates.

(4) Orientalia Division. Included are Chinese, Hebraic, India, Japanese, and Near East sections. During the war rare treasures in the National Library at Peiping were sent for safekeeping to the Library of Congress. Scholars will now be able to study the texts here in this country, since photographic copies were made and deposited in the Orientalia Division.

(5) The social historian is interested in a country's folk music. The Library of Congress alone has made in the field more than 5,000 folk-song recordings that are now on file in the Archive of American Folk Song, and reproductions of about 50 of these may be purchased. The Library states that the "Interest in American folk song music is very great, as indicated by the fact that a recent article in a well-known periodical resulted in more than 10,000 requests for copies of the Catalog of Phonograph Records."

(6) Motion Pictures:

Thousands of reels of motion pictures are being preserved by the Motion Picture Project of the Library of Congress. Early films deposited for copyright form the nucleus of the collection, but large additions have been made by motion-picture producers and Government agencies. During the last few years approximately 7 million feet of seized German, Italian, and Japanese film were added to the files. These records of enemy activities were used extensively by the armed services, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Office of War Information, and last year about a thousand requests pertaining to motion pictures came in from private sources. The collection is increasing rapidly by the addition of a selection from the current output of the motion-picture industry of this country and the training and other films produced by the Government during the war.

C. The National Archives

A vast repository not merely of archive material in the conventional form, but an increasingly great collection of microfilmed and sound records. The richness thereof is well illustrated by reference to a mimeographed release of sixteen pages (Washington, The National Archives, February, 1945) prepared by James R. Masterson, Records Control Unit. The introductory note deserves quotation:

In the summer of 1940 the Archivist of the United States approved plans for the microphotographic reproduction of selected records in his custody, the retention by the National Archives of a file of the negative microfilm, and the printing of positive microscopic therefrom for use in the National Archives and elsewhere. The comprehensive development of this program, which was designed primarily as an aid to scholarly research, was prevented by the war. Nevertheless, it has been possible to make 1,211 rolls of the file microcopies. For the most part they cover records for which reference service requests for microcopies have been received, or represent continuations of series for small parts of which microcopies have been requested. During the war period the National Archives has deliberately refrained from any general attempt to promote orders for positive prints of its file microcopies. It has, however, accepted orders for positive prints subject to such delays in filling them as the pressure of work of higher priority makes necessary.

Following is a list of projects, arranged by record groups, that have been approved for inclusion in the file microcopy program and have been completed in whole or in part. The list does not include certain projects that have been approved for inclusion in the program but on which work has been indefinitely postponed. The titles of projects are given as they appear on the title pages. Where dates do not appear on title pages inclusive dates for the projects as at present approved are given within brackets. Frequently these consist of parts of series to which other parts may be added in the future. The official number

of each file microcopy project is indicated thus: (FM 63). One volume only has been filmed or is planned to be filmed on one roll unless otherwise indicated. The extent to which the making of file microcopy negatives has been completed is indicated for each project after "*Negative.*" For a number of projects title pages and other editorial materials have been prepared for additional rolls that are expected to be filmed during the next few months. The names of institutions and of individuals for whom positive microcopies of 1,148 rolls have been made are shown after "*Positive.*" Where only the name appears, it is to be understood that positive prints of negatives for the whole of a project were made; otherwise the particular rolls of which positives were made are shown.[3]

D. University Microfilms

(1) *Microfilm Abstracts. A Collection of Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations Which are Available in Complete Form on Microfilm* (Ann Arbor, 1945). This is a Eugene Powers publication, issued twice a year, and running to about 150 pages per issue. Eleven colleges and universities now accept dissertations on microfilm as a satisfactory form of publication. The author supplies a first copy of his dissertation and a 700-word abstract, both of which have been approved by his doctoral committee. The complete dissertation is microfilmed and the negative stored at Ann Arbor. *Microfilm Abstracts*, in which the abstract is printed, is sent without charge to more than 400 libraries in this country and abroad. Library of Congress cards are available for film books as for books from type. Any scholar, after consulting the abstract, can obtain a positive microfilm of the complete manuscript at the rate of 1¼ cents per page. The total charge to the candidate for this service is $15.

(2) *List of Foreign Periodicals Available on Microfilm.* List No. 6, January 1, 1945 (Ann Arbor, Microfilms, Inc., 1945) consists of 25 pages of listings of more than 800 foreign periodicals in science and technology.

(3) The American Culture Series. See *Tentative List of Titles for American Culture Series of Microfilms* (Ann Arbor, University Microfilm, February 1941). This list contains 32 pages of titles.

(4) *A Cross Index to Microfilm of Books Printed in England Before 1600* (University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, 1945). The films are catalogued by the General Library of the University of Michigan and cards may be purchased from this source.

(5) Projected Books, Inc. This is a nonprofit group pioneered by University Microfilm and Argus. "Ceiling reading" is science's boon to the disabled, even the bedridden, soldier who, merely by pushing a button, is able to "turn" the pages of his ceiling book. Many such volumes are now available. The following significant item regarding "ceiling books" was supplied by Miss Elizabeth H. Hoke of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington: "Camp and Hospital Council Service; American Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, Minutes of Reading, December 14, 1945 (p. 2 carries this entry):

. . . Mrs. Koenigsberger of B'nai B'rith spoke of her organization's interest in "ceiling books" (150 books and 3 magazines have already been placed in

[3] When the world of scholars thinks of the new technical aids to learning it inescapably thinks of Dr. Vernon D. Tate, Director of Photographic Archives and Research of the National Archives, Washington, now librarian of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When in 1934 the National Archives became a reality he was given charge of all of the duplicating and photographic reproduction of the archives. In this post he established three photographic laboratories to preserve and perpetuate the collections of the National Archives. One of these laboratories was for general photography, another covered the motion picture activities of the archives, while the third was engaged in the production of sound records of all types. He was one of the founders and was the managing editor of the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction*, a *sine qua non* of every research library. One of the most valuable of his many articles is "Microphotography in Wartime," in *ibid.*, September 1942. See also his "Microphotography in Archives," the National Archives Staff Information Circulars, No. 8, April 1940.

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microfilm so that patients may enjoy reading while lying in bed. Hospitals in this area have evidenced a desire for installation of these books.)

E. University of Chicago

Microfilm Collection of Manuscripts on Middle American Cultural Anthropology, University of Chicago Library, Department of Photographic Reproduction, Chicago 37. Dr. Herman H. Fussler is the head of the Photographic Laboratories of the University.

The University of Chicago Library has announced the publication:

in the medium of microfilm, of a series of manuscripts on the ethnology, social anthropology, and linguistics of Middle America. The manuscripts, representing the results of original field research, by many of the leading anthropologists, have been collected with the cooperation of the several institutions and individuals engaged in anthropological studies in the area and have been prepared for publication, and indeed, under the direction of Dr. Sol Tax, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the University of Chicago, with funds supplied in large part by a grant from The Viking Fund. . . . None of these materials are available in print; none of them will be printed. . . .

These microfilmed manuscripts, in serial form, will be published over the next 2 or 3 years. The completed work is expected to comprise some 40 or 50 items totaling approximately 15,000 manuscript pages. The first unit, containing 8 manuscripts of more than 4,000 pages, was offered for sale at a price of $27.50 for each positive microfilm copy.

F. Wisconsin State Historical Society (Draper Collection)

This entire collection is now being filmed for the Society by Dr. Herman H. Fussler, Head, Photographic Laboratories of the University of Chicago. When the work has been completed, the plan is to offer historical societies and interested individuals the opportunity of purchasing positive films of series within the collection (not separate volumes or items) or of the entire collection. The charge will be held to the minimum possible.

G. Newspapers on Microfilm

(1) George A. Schwegmann, Jr., "Preliminary Checklist of Newspapers on Microfilm," *The Journal of Documentary Reproduction*, IV (June 1941), 122–134, is the best listing of the kind to date. The problem of keeping such a checklist up to date is best expressed by Mr. Schwegmann:

During the past few years thousands of volumes of newspapers have been reproduced on microfilm by various agencies in the United States. Some of these microfilm reproductions represent the only complete or usable copies of rare or disintegrated newspapers, while others are of current publications. In either case, however, the production of these microfilms has exceeded all attempts to list them in some central catalog in order that their existence or locations might be made known to potential users.

The need for a central index to microfilms of newspapers has been suggested from various directions. As a result, the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress has undertaken to maintain a separate union catalog of newspaper microfilm entries to be supplied by the various microfilming agencies. This preliminary checklist is the first attempt at publication of that catalog. . . .

(2) Mr. George McCarthy, president, Recordak Corp., New York City, kindly supplied the following as a partial list of newspapers filmed by his organization, and available through even this one service:

Atlanta Journal.
Baltimore Sun.
Boston Daily Globe.
Canton (Ohio) Repository.
Chicago Daily News.
Chicago Daily Times.
Chicago Daily Tribune.
Dallas Morning News.
Louisville Courier.
Louisville Times.
Miami Daily News.
Miami Journal.

Milwaukee Journal.
New York Herald Tribune.
New York Times.
New York World Telegram.
Oregon Journal (Portland).
Philadelphia Enquirer.
Portland Oregonian.
Providence Evening Bulletin.
Providence Journal.
Plainfield (N. J.) Courier.
Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.
Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald.
St. Louis Post Dispatch.
St. Louis Star Times.
Salt Lake City Tribune.
Salt Lake Telegram.
United States News.

Some of the more outstanding libraries and publishers using Recordak Newspaper Service are reported as follows:

Duke University.
Harvard College Library.
Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.
Missouri State Historical Society.
New York Historical Society.
State Historical Society of Kansas.
Yale University Library.
Curtis Publishing Company.
Time, Inc.
Newsweek.

H. Miscellaneous

(1) Brown University. Under the inspiration of Dr. Henry B. Van Roesen, Librarian, Brown has worked out an exceptionally complete and efficient procedure for handling microfilm records. Two of that university's special projects call for mention: (*a*) The filming of doctoral dissertations, periodicals, and books under the Mathematics Library Microphotography Project, and (*b*) the filming of sources under the Hispanic American Project.

(2) California. The University of California is typical of extensive collections of microfilms in similar institutions over the United States that appear in no checklist and are therefore practically unknown outside the individual campuses. For instance, on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, is an enormous quantity of microfilm, gathered largely through the personal interest of Prof. Lawrence Harper, and concerned principally with naval and maritime sources in American history. On the Los Angeles campus of the University, in addition to the library's expanding films, there are extensive "decentralized" collections in the departments of professors who personally have brought together such materials during the past twenty years.

(3) Harvard University. The presence of Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf guarantees the quality and the size of Harvard's collections. Particularly valuable are its microfilms of newspapers and periodicals.

(4) Minnesota. The very considerable collection at the University of Minnesota includes the Jefferson Papers (101 reels) from the Library of Congress; the *Maryland Gazette* (25 reels) from the originals at Yale University; the Short Title Catalog (6 reels); and the *Chicago Tribune*, all excellently administered under the direction of Mr. Harold Russell, Librarian.

(5) New York Public Library. The growing collections of this library, under the leadership of Dr. Paul North Rice, are well known. Its newspaper films are particularly valuable.

(6) Vanderbilt University and the University of Virginia are leaders among Southern institutions that are building up their source collections in part via microphotography.

(7) Yale University. The technical knowledge of Mr. Frederic C. Ludwig of the Photographic Department of the university is in no small measure responsible for Yale's standing in this field. The filming of the *Maryland Gazette* in this laboratory was an important service to historical scholarship.

II. MICROPRINT

Microprint copies by Mr. Albert Boni, Readex Microprint Corp., Chester, Vt., of some millions of pages of the invaluable British House of Commons, *Sessional Papers*, according to selections made by the Special Committee on the British Sessional Papers (of the A. H. A.), under the chairmanship of Prof. Edgar L. Erickson of the University of Illinois, were rapidly being made available to the world of scholars when the war brought the project temporarily to a halt. The widespread interest in this particular reproduction project is due mainly to the fact that there is in existence no complete original set of the *Sessional Papers* either in this country or abroad.[4]

III. PHOTO-OFFSET OR LITHOPRINT

The principle of miniature printing not only is not new but the use of the photolithographic process apparently is tremendously on the increase. The J. W. Edwards Co. at Ann Arbor may be taken as an illustration. This company can furnish facsimile reprints of 137 foreign scientific and technical periodicals, in addition to (*a*) the 468 volumes which the company reproduced under the auspices of the United States Office of Alien Property Custodian, and (*b*) the monumental publication just completed of the 167 volumes of the *Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards*, a project begun in 1942. This catalog, covering cards issued by the Library of Congress from 1899 to 1942, comprises nearly 2,000,000 cards which, in turn, represent approximately 4,250,000 books. (This company has issued a prospectus of a photo-lithoprinted edition of the British Museum *Catalogue of Printed Books*, 1881–1900, to be brought out, likewise, under the auspices of a Committee of the Association of Research Libraries.)

IV. SOUND RECORDING

Sound recording is another of the newer research aids which have passed the stage of experimentation. The many thousands of wire recordings made at sea during the war is only one of the numerous illustrations of the use to which this technique is being and has been put. It may not be generally appreciated that in Washington, D. C., alone, if one takes into consideration the holdings of the National Archives and the Library of Congress, and a few other Government agencies, that there are approximately 150,000 recordings of unique source materials for the historians. The use of the human voice as a concomitant in the assembling of historical evidence, and thus as a valuable supplementary factor, bids fair to become standard practice in many fields of research.

LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ.

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[4] To be able to discuss intelligently the whole question of microprint *vs.* microfilm, and the decision of the A. H. A. committee to employ the former technique to the problem of the *Sessional Papers*, must almost of necessity read the informative article, "The Sessional Papers Project," by Prof. Edgar L. Erickson, in the June 1941, issue of the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction;* also, in *ibid.*, his article on "A Program for Microcopying Historical Materials." The latter is a most valuable comprehensive survey of the field indicated.

OTHER REPORTS

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

My report concerning the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies will this year be limited to the proposal for a reorganization of that body and the defeat of the proposal.

For some time there has been dissatisfaction upon the part of some delegates with the work of the A.C.L.S., as is not uncommon in the case of such organizations. It was said that all business was really done by the secretariat and by the executive committee and that there was nothing left for the delegates to discuss or act upon at the annual meetings. It was said that the annual meetings had become rather routine and that there was little fruitful discussion.

I may say that I think the secretariat did a good deal to try to promote discussion and to draw all the delegates into the activities of the body as a whole. It is true, however, that secretariats of national organizations in Washington tend to become somewhat stylized. They are often invited to put their fingers into a large number of pies and they do not always resist such invitations. Our secretariat was not unlike others, but my own impression is that it has played a rather useful part in the war and before the war. I think that as we try to find Dr. Lenard's successor we shall come to realize that he was the right man in the right place.

Rumors began to reach members that the Foundations, upon whom our support depends, were not wholly satisfied with the way things were going in the A.C.L.S. There was truth in these rumors, though the Foundations were careful to avoid criticism or to suggest the particular ways in which we should improve our organization.

The advisory committee of the A.C.L.S., a body of considerable weight, undertook at the instigation of the executive committee to draw up a new plan of organization. They produced a scheme which was submitted to a special meeting of all the delegates in Boston on September 20 and 21. At that meeting many small changes in the wording of the new plan were made, and it was adopted by the committee of the whole and reported out to the members.

The new plan made an important change in respect to delegates. Each constituent society was to elect not two delegates, as heretofore, but one to represent it in the council. In addition there were to be eight members-at-large elected by the council from a panel of names prepared by the board of directors, a panel that was to include at least twice as many names as the number of members at large to be elected. It was further provided that any nomination made by a petition signed by three or more delegates should be put on the panel.

It was hoped that these eight members-at-large would improve the quality of the council. There has been a feeling among the delegates, as they looked at one another, that the constituent societies did not always choose their ablest men as delegates to the A.C.L.S. Some of the societies have tended to re-elect and re-elect the same men. The membership seemed to have many elderly men but few older statesmen. There were young men but not enough young men of fresh ideas. It was hoped that the eight members-at-large might be chosen because they were men of distinction and had something to contribute. To be chosen as delegates-at-large would in itself be an honor that men would appreciate and seek in return to render service to the A.C.L.S.

The new plan gave up the advisory committee and provided for a board of directors to be elected by the council at their annual meeting from a panel

prepared by the board of directors, a panel containing at least twice as many names selected from among the members of the constituent societies as were to be chosen.

To this scheme there was objection. It was said that the scheme gave to the board of directors power to perpetuate themselves. Sturtevant of the Linguistic Society opposed the system as undemocratic.

Your delegate, before he attended the meeting in Boston, had listened to arguments of those who were arraying themselves against the new plan, and with an open mind, as he believed. At the meeting of the council he listened to all the arguments and he became convinced that its proponents had made their case, that the new plan had considerable merit, and might improve the quality of the A.C.L.S. and possibly lead to better continuous leadership, through the board of directors. In making organizations useful and efficient democracy is not the only desideratum.

When the new plan was reported out of committee and voted upon, 31 votes were cast for it and 10 against it and 1 member refused to vote. Thirty-one votes were not enough; they were one less than two-thirds of the 48 votes necessary to revise the bylaws.

Those of us who had followed the debate and voted for the report were somewhat aghast at the result. It looked as if the future of the A.C.L.S. might be endangered.

What will happen I do not know but I suspect that some concessions will be made to the opposition and that a nominating committee will be set up to prepare the panel for members-at-large and for directors. I doubt if that is as good a plan. A nominating committee is unlikely to be as well informed as the board of directors about useful men. In other words a concession to so-called democracy will probably be made at the expense of efficiency.

I hope that the American Historical Association will take a great deal of pains in choosing its delegate or two delegates, and will change those delegates frequently.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

OCTOBER 20, 1946.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The year ending October 1, 1946, has been a period of transition for the Social Science Research Council. Not only did the return of international peace witness the freeing of social scientists from wartime activities and the enlisting of scholars in Council activities on a more extensive scale than had been feasible during the preceding 5 years, but it saw also a change in the executive directorship of the Council, Donald Young taking office upon the retirement of Robert Crane.

Thus the last 12 months has been a time in which the Council has been concerned with expansion of its program and in which it has entrusted its affairs to new leadership. In this transition your delegates, Roy F. Nichols, Merle Curti, and Shepard B. Clough, have played an active role. Professor Nichols has been a member of the all-important committee on problems and policy; Professor Curti was the chairman of the committee on historiography and a member of the committee on appraisal of research; and Professor Clough served as secretary of the Council, as part-time staff for the committee on war studies, and on the new committee organized to advise the Bureau of the Census on the preparation of a "Source Book of Historical Statistics."

Although the work of the Social Science Research Council is not organized along disciplinary lines, specific emphasis may properly be given here to those

phases of Council activity which are of chief interest to historians. Undoubtedly the major achievement of the Council within the field of history during the past year was the publication of Bulletin 54, *Theory and Practice in Historical Study*. The purpose of this book was "to help clarify thought about philosophies of history, to prepare a basis for an understanding of issues common to all philosophies of history, and to point out some of the problems of historical study which have been encountered by American historians." How successfully this task was carried out is not for us to judge, but it is our duty to report that the sale of Bulletin 54 bids fair to exceed that of any other Council bulletin.

A suitable sequel to this consideration of the philosophy of history seemed to lie in the realm of subject matter. Consequently your delegates took the initiative in preparing plans for a series of conferences on long-term trends. The conferences will be devoted to major topics of research in the various social sciences with the hope (1) that historians' attention may be drawn to fields of investigation considered important by fellow social scientists, (2) that some insight will be given historians into methods of research employed in other disciplines, and (3) that the advantages of treating certain social science problems over periods of time may become apparent to social scientists outside the historical guild. Present plans envisage the preparation of papers on such topics as trends in population, trends in public opinion, trends in business activity, and trends in prices; the discussion of these papers in small conferences; and the ultimate publication of the papers and the discussion.

Your delegates wish to report that the committee on war studies has been influential in getting some 25 investigations under way and that the publication of monographs resulting from them will begin during the present academic year. We wish also to call attention to the resumption of projects sponsored by the committee on economic history which were interrupted by the war; the active concern of the committee on government records and research with problems relating to war records and other archival matters, including promotion of declassification of war documents through the Government Document Survey sponsored by the three research Councils; a survey and appraisal of area study programs in American universities made by Robert Hall; and the cooperation of the Council in the planning of a history of the natural sciences in America to be prepared under auspices of the A.C.L.S.

Although of less direct professional concern to historians, the following activities of the Council should be of interest to them:

(1) The Council's examination and statement regarding the place of the social sciences in plans for federal support of research; (2) Establishment of a new committee on organization for research in the social sciences; (3) The preparation, on the initiative of the Council, of a handbook of historical statistics by the Bureau of the Census; (4) The distribution of American social science books published since 1939 to European university libraries; (5) Initiation of plans for a survey of the public library as an American institution; (6) Assistance of the Council to the New York committee on business records; and (7) The conclusion of the demobilization award program in which 29 of 164 awards made during 1945–46 were in the field of history.

SHEPARD B. CLOUGH.

OCTOBER 28, 1946.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE *American Yearbook*

For the second year in succession the supervisory board failed to meet, but William M. Schuyler, the editor, solicited our criticisms or suggestions by

mail. As no member of the American Historical Association had written me regarding the previous *Yearbook*, I made no suggestions.

The volume for events of the year 1945 is a well-indexed manual of 1,135 pages containing articles on all phases of American activity by nearly 150 specialists. While the $12 price unfortunately limits its circulation among historians, they should keep it in mind as a reference book particularly useful for physical science and other fields not well covered by newspapers and general periodicals.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN.

OCTOBER 28, 1946.

REPORT ON *Social Education*

Social Education has continued to maintain a high standard of excellence despite the paper shortage, rising costs of manufacture, and a heavy burden of teaching duties born by the editor, Prof. Erling M. Hunt, at Teachers College, Columbia University.

For some time Professor Hunt has wished to resign the editorship because of the pressure of duties at Teachers College. It was possible to persuade him to remain in editorial charge of *Social Education* during 1946-47 by adding an assistant editor to the staff who had served as editorial assistant at Professor Hunt's expense the preceding year. The salary of the assistant editor, Ralph Adams Brown, has been met in the 1946–47 budget in part by an $800 reduction in the salary paid the editor.

As at present writing, the increased pressure of duties in the editorial office and at Teachers College has led Professor Hunt to the conclusion that he must resign as editor as of June 30, 1947, at the latest. This will deprive *Social Education* of the experienced and talented direction that he has given it ever since the journal was founded as an independent venture in January 1937.

During the 10 years that have elapsed since, despite the necessity of adapting the journal to a smaller budget, Professor Hunt has made it the outstanding periodical in the field of the social studies. His resignation is as much to be regretted as it is understandable, and is a very serious loss to *Social Education*.

During 1945–46 the editorial office was operated with such economy that the estimated deficit of $800 was completely wiped out and the reserve fund increased by approximately $60. This, it may be observed, is the first year in which *Social Education* has operated on a balanced editorial budget since it was founded. Increased editorial costs for 1946–47, however, make it necessary to anticipate an estimated deficit of $1,260 which, if past experience indicates, will no doubt be substantially smaller in realization.

Among the articles published in the eight issues of the past year (November 1945–October 1946), history has received somewhat more attention than in the year previous. Of seven articles devoted to content or teaching methods in the field, at least three were concerned with the reinterpretation of important historical subjects. In addition, four articles furthered intercultural education, and an equal number sought to guide teachers in promoting interracial tolerance and understanding. Five articles discussed specific problem areas of the postwar world, while improvement of teaching methods and the problems of government and sociology also received attention. In addition, the editorials furnished social studies teachers with important leadership in adjusting their problems to the postwar situation.

CHESTER MCARTHUR DESTLER.

NOVEMBER 10, 1946.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR *Social Education*

		Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1945		$3,317.19	
Interest on savings account		19.13	
Royalties:			
Beard, *A Charter for the Social Sciences*	$5.63		
Beard, *The Nature of the Social Sciences*	8.55		
Johnson, *Introduction to the History of the Social Sciences*	2.48		
Pierce, *Citizens' Organizations and the Civic Training of Youth*	.68		
Wesley, *Tests*	8.66		
Merriam, *Civic Education in the U. S.*	2.70		
Bowman, *Geography in Relation to the Social Sciences*	3.76		
Newlon, *Educational Administration as Social Policy*	3.04		
Kelley-Krey, *Tests and Measurements*	9.46		
Counts, *The Social Foundations of Education*	2.93		
Curti, *The Social Ideas of American Education*	72.39		
Tryon, *The Social Sciences as School Subjects*	10.97		
Horn, *Methods of Instruction in the Social Sciences*	1.24		
Bagley-Alexander, *The Selection and Training of the Teacher*	4.39		
Beale, *Are American Teachers Free?*	18.91		
Beale, *History of the Freedom of Teaching*	16.20		
Marshall-Goetz, *Curriculum-Making in the Social Studies*	8.01		
Clark, *Exercises in Historical Evidence*	1.09		
Kelty-Moore, *Tests of Concepts*	.55		
Conclusions and Recommendations	5.85		
		187.49	
From sale of books		30.41	
Subscriptions and advertising		3,921.24	
Royalty payments to authors:			
Johnson volume	$1.74		
Pierce volume	.48		
Wesley, *Tests*	5.20		
Kelty-Moore, *Tests*	.40		
Tryon volume	7.68		
Horn volume	.87		
			$16.37
Transferred to operating account			4,260.58
		$7,475.46	4,276.95
Balance, Aug. 31, 1946			3,198.51
		$7,475.46	7,475.46

AUGUST 31, 1946. ERLING M. HUNT.

Report of the Delegates in the International Committee of Historical Sciences

On behalf of the delegates of the Association in the International Committee of Historical Sciences, I beg to present the following report for 1945 and 1946:

It will be recalled that the last International Historical Congress was held in Zurich in 1938, and that in 1939 a meeting of the Bureau of the International Committee was held in Luxembourg. Since that time there have been no meetings of the International Committee or of its Bureau.

The membership of the Bureau has been reduced to four by the deaths of Messrs. Jorga, vice president; Handelsman, Holtzman, and Volpe, assessors; and by the resignation of Mr. Lhéritier, secretary-general. The present members of the Bureau are Messrs. Leland, president; Nabhold, vice president; Woodward, treasurer; and Ganshof, assessor. The functions of the secretariat are performed under the direction of the French National Committee by its secretary, Monsieur Albert Depréaux.

When I was in London in November 1945, I was able to have conversations with E. L. Woodward, treasurer, F. M. Powicke, chairman of the Committee on the *International Bibliography*, Pierre Caron, editor of the *International Bibliography*, and with members of the British National Committee, notably Sir Charles K. Webster, who is now its chairman. Since then I have had correspondence with various national committees and have been able to confer at length with E. L. Woodward, who is at present in the United States visiting the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

The major problems of the International Committee are the resumption of its activities and of its meetings. Some of the activities have been carried on during the war, notably the "List of Diplomatic Agents," the second volume of which has been in preparation. Materials have also been gathered for the annual volumes of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences*, but very irregularly, and the last volume to appear contained the production of 1939.

It seems clear that the entire program of the International Committee must be re-examined in the light of the postwar needs of historical scholarship. It is likely that some of its projects will be discontinued and that certain of its committees can be discharged. An over-all study of the program of the committee is under way, and it is hoped that tentative decisions can be taken by the committee when it next meets.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the committee in 1947, possibly in Prague if an invitation should be received from the Czech National Committee. At this meeting a special election will be held to fill the vacancies in the Bureau.

The date of the first postwar Congress is still to be determined. The French National Committee has expressed an interest in having the Congress in Paris, where it has not been held since 1900, but there are differences of opinion as to whether the Congress can be held in 1948, just 10 years after the Zurich Congress (as the Brussels Congress of 1923 was held 10 years after the last prewar Congress of London in 1913) or must be postponed to a later date. While it is desirable that the meetings and congresses should be resumed as soon as possible, it is clear that time works for the comprehensiveness of international meetings.

The International Committee will have to seek additional funds if it is to resume a career of active operations. The balances in the treasury—about $2,500—will suffice only for absolutely essential expenses, of which there are none at present, but a meeting of the committee will make heavy inroads on this modest provision. It is hoped that the various countries may recommence the payment of dues—12 pounds sterling—in 1947.

The relation of the International Committee to UNESCO is at present under consideration, and the French National Committee has been requested to discuss the possibility of some sort of working arrangements, advantageous to the committee and to UNESCO alike, that might be established. It is not at all likely that UNESCO will be able to make actual subventions to international organizations such as the committee, but it may be able to furnish certain facilities and services in its Paris headquarters.

WALDO G. LELAND.

NOVEMBER 9, 1946.

REPORT ON THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CLASSICAL AND MEDIEVAL STUDIES, ROME

The joint committee of the American Academy of Classical and Medieval Studies in Rome has not met during the past year and so far as I am aware has been quiescent.

AUSTIN P. EVANS, *Delegate.*

OCTOBER 28, 1946.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY HELD AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA, AUGUST 24–SEPTEMBER 1, 1946

The fourth general assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History was held at Caracas, Venezuela, from August 24 to September 1, 1946, concurrently with the third meeting of the Consultation on Cartography, which opened 2 days earlier. Eighteen American Republics and Canada were represented at the assembly. Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras were not represented. The United States delegation had as its chairman Frank P. Corrigan, American Ambassador to Venezuela, and as its vice chairman Robert H. Randall, who was also chairman of the delegation to the Consultation on Cartography.

The professional and technical work of the assembly was carried on, as usual, in four sections, the third section being devoted to colonial history as well as anthropology, and the fourth section to the history of the wars of independence and the national period. In the third section the United States delegation was represented by Roscoe S. Hill (consultant), of the National Archives, and Irene A. Wright (consultant), of the Department of State; and in the fourth section by Arthur P. Whitaker (delegate) of the University of Pennsylvania, who also represented the American Historical Association and the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, George Hammond (consultant), of the University of California, and M. Margaret Ball (adviser), of Wellesley College and the Department of State. John Tate Lanning, of Duke University, was appointed a delegate, but was unable to attend.

The chairman of the third section was Silvio Zavala, of Mexico; of the fourth section, Jorge Vejarano, of Colombia. The sections met at least once a day from August 26 through August 31 and were occupied almost exclusively with the following matters: (1) resolutions on a great variety of subjects, (2) articles and books submitted to the assembly, and (3) reports on the activities of historical societies and academies in several countries. (Such reports had been requested of all countries, but were submitted only for the following: Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States. The report on the United States was prepared by the undersigned and read by him in the fourth section.)

A notable feature of the proceedings of the historical sections was the presentation by Dr. Hill of his *Guide to the National Archives of Latin America,* in a spe-

cial edition prepared for this assembly by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies and sent to Caracas by the Department of State. Copies were distributed to all interested delegates. This valuable work was enthusiastically received in both sections.

The assembly was distinguished mainly by its changes in the organization of the Institute. The bylaws were revised; the action of the executive committee (April 1946) in setting up a commission on geography, with its seat at Rio de Janeiro, was confirmed; and provision was made for setting up a commission on history, with its seat at Mexico City. A commission on cartography, with headquarters at Washington, had already been set up as a result of action taken at the third general assembly (Lima, 1941). These three commissions may, and probably will, be moved to other countries after a preliminary period of a few years, and the assembly may at its discretion create additional commissions; but it seems likely that this power will not be exercised in the near future and that the tripartite subdivision established at the Caracas assembly will continue to characterize the Institute's organization for an indefinite period.

The new bylaws are designed to maintain the essential unity of the Institute by coordinating the activities of the three commissions, which are substantially identical in structure. The commissions consist of one representative appointed by each of the American governments. The definitive organization of the commission on history (the newest of the three) will have to await the designation of representatives by the various governments. The representatives of each country on these commissions constitute a national committee, the main purposes of which are to stimulate and advise its own government in regard to the work of the Institute.

The commissions are to meet once every year or two. The general assemblies of the Institute will continue to meet at longer intervals. The fifth general assembly is to be held at Santiago de Chile, probably in 1950.

José Carlos de Macedo Soares, of Brazil, was elected president of the Institute.

The assembly was very successful in some respects. It made important organizational changes which, it is hoped, will increase the efficiency of the Institute and of future assemblies; it promoted personal contacts among scholars from many different countries; and it enabled foreigners to become acquainted with several of the leading learned institutions of Venezuela. Also, most if not all of those in attendance had a good time. The government of Venezuela and the people of Caracas were most hospitable. The members of the American delegation were comfortably, not to say luxuriously, housed in the swank Hotel Avila and received generous allowances for transportation and other expenses.

From the point of view of scholarship, however, the assembly was rather disappointing. (This statement is based on the writer's personal observations in the history sections, and on conversations with other participants in these sections and the geography sections.) Relatively few scholars of the first rank were present. The programs of the history sections suffered from serious defects, which were probably due in large part to inadequate advance planning; too much time was devoted to resolutions and to reports which there was no opportunity to discuss; and very little attention was paid to important historical problems. There was little or no coordination of the work of the four sections. Authority was concentrated in the heads of delegations to a degree which did not seem compatible with the purposes of nonpolitical, nondiplomatic meeting of scholars; for example, the important organizational changes, which constituted the principal achievement of this assembly, were drafted and adopted without giving the great majority of the delegates any opportunity to discuss

them. Partly for this reason, and despite the fact that it was a technical, not a diplomatic, meeting, the assembly took on a quasi-diplomatic aspect that further impeded its functioning as a scholarly body.

Some of these defects will no doubt be remedied by the organizational changes adopted by this assembly, and particularly, in the field of history, by the creation of the new commission on history. In certain cases, however, the remedy will have to be supplied by the several member governments, through the selection of their delegations and the framing of their instructions with a view to placing control where it belongs, namely, in the hands of scholars representing the fields covered by this Institute of Geography and History. Any such change might be counter to the present trend towards the tightening up of the inter-American system (of which this Institute is a part) and of extending government control over its various parts. But if the Institute is to retain the respect of the scholarly world, the control of it will have to be entrusted to scholars, at the assemblies as well as in the intervals between them.

The writer suggests that the Council of the American Historical Association make representations to the State Department and the Institute and its new commission on history, along the lines indicated above. He will be glad to submit a draft of the proposed communication to each of these bodies, if this is desired.

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER.

OCTOBER 1, 1946.

REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held under the auspices of the Associated Colleges in Claremont on the campus of Pomona College, January 2–4, 1947. The total registration for the meeting was 140. The program was prepared by a committee consisting of George H. Knoles of Stanford University, chairman, Glenn Dumke of Occidental College, Brainerd Dyer of the University of California, Los Angeles, and Solomon Katz of the University of Washington. Local arrangements were in charge of a committee which included W. Henry Cooke of the Claremont Graduate School, chairman, Albert Britt of Scripps College, and John H. Gleason of Pomona College.

The meeting opened on the afternoon of January 2 with two sections, one devoted to modern European history and the other to California history. In the former section, of which Peter M. Dunne, S. J., of the University of San Francisco was chairman, papers were presented by Livingstone Porter of Stanford University on "The Lusatian Sorbs: The Smallest Slavic Nation"; by Henry C. Meyer of Pomona College on "The Idea of Mitteleuropa in the Writings of German Economists, 1871–1914"; by Wayne C. Vucinich of Stanford University on "The Russian Liberations of Bulgaria in 1878 and in 1914: An Historical Parallel?" and by Pearle E. Quinn of Mills College on "The Inception of National Socialism." Donald Rowland of the University of Southern California was chairman of the second section in which there were papers by Irving McKee of the University of California, Berkeley, on "The Beginnings of California Wine Growing"; by Edward A. White of Stanford University on "California Protestantism and the Problem of Social Order in 1860"; and by Alice Rose of Long Beach Junior College on "Governor Pardee as a Political Leader."

At dinner on the evening of January 2, President Frank H. Garver of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association presented Edgar E. Robinson, of Stanford University, who spoke on the topic "What Has Happened to American History 1940–1945?" After the address, there was an informal reception in Blaisdell Hall, Pomona College.

On the morning of January 3, there were again two simultaneous sections. One of these was devoted to Chinese history and was presided over by Woodbridge Bingham of the University of California, Berkeley. Yu-Shan Han of the University of California, Los Angeles, presented a paper on "The Role of the Historian in China"; David Gray Poston of the University of Utah presented a paper on "The Problem of Chinese Chronicles"; and Franz Michael of the University of Washington presented a paper on "Revolution and Renaissance in Nineteenth Century China: The Age of Tseng-Kuo-Fan." In the section on the history of the United States, John D. Hicks of the University of California, Berkeley, presided. Papers were read by Brainerd Dyer of the University of California, Los Angeles, on "The Mexican War Diary of Gideon Welles"; by Henry N. Smith of the University of Texas and the Huntington Library on "Clarence King, John Wesley Powell, and the Establishment of the United States Geological Survey"; by Colin B. Goody-

koontz of the University of Colorado on "Edward P. Costigan and the United States Tariff Commission"; and by Henry M. Adams of the Eastern Washington College of Education on "American Military Government in Sicily, 1943."

At luncheon on January 3, Robert J. Kerner of the University of California, Berkeley, presided, and a paper on "Acton, Creighton, and Lea: A. Study in History and Ethics" was presented by Andrew Fish of the University of Oregon.

One of the afternoon sections on January 3 was devoted to the history of Great Britain. Francis H. Herrick of Mills College acted as chairman. There were papers by James Dilley of Stanford University on "The Pro-Scottish Germans in England, 1295–1327"; by Richard M. Brace of the University of Colorado on "A Reappraisal of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce of 1786"; by Charles Mowat of the University of California, Los Angeles, on "Ireland, 1920"; and by James G. Allen of the University of Colorado on "Present Trends in the British Empire as Expressed in Editorial Opinion." The other afternoon section had the California centennial as its theme. John W. Caughey of the University of California, Los Angeles, presided. The following papers were presented: "Thomas C. Lancey, Chronicler of '46" by Lawrence C. Powell, University of California, Los Angeles; "California and Hawaii, 1846–1852" by Harold W. Bradley of the Claremont Graduate School; "Southern California in the Sunny but Uncertain Seventies" by Robert G. Cleland of the Huntington Library; and "Historical Speculations on California History" by Rockwell D. Hunt of the University of Southern California. Following the afternoon programs, there was a reception and tea for those attending the meeting in Balch Hall at Scripps College.

The annual dinner was held on the evening of January 3 at Harwood Court, Pomona College. E. Wilson Lyon, president of Pomona College and provost of the Claremont Graduate School, acted as chairman. The subject of the presidential address by Frank H. Garver of the University of Southern California was "Some Phases of the History of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association." Following the address there were brief remarks by past presidents and secretary-treasurers of the Pacific Coast Branch who were present, and greetings were read from those unable to attend.

On the morning of January 4, one section dealt with European history, with Francis J. Bowman of the University of Southern California in the chair. The papers presented here were on "Petrarch: Medieval or Modern?" by Dayton Phillips of Stanford University, "Jean Bodin and the Estates of 1576" by Owen Ulph of Montana State College, "An Estimate of Jean Sylvain Bailly, Mayor of Paris, 1789–1791" by Harold T. L. Frasier of Coalinga Junior College, and "Russian Colonial Activities before the Conquest of Siberia" by George V. Lantzeff of the University of California, Berkeley. In the other section, on Japan and the western Pacific, William H. Ellison of the University of California, Santa Barbara College, presided. Papers were read by Delmer M. Brown of the University of California, Berkeley, on "Gold in Medieval Japan"; by George M. McCune of the University of California, Berkeley, on "The Japanese Trading Post at Fusan, Prototype of Deshima"; by Allan B. Cole of Pomona College and the Claremont Graduate School on "The Ringgold-Rodgers-Brooke Expeditions to Japan and the North Pacific, 1853–1859"; and by Earl Swisher of the University of Colorado on "Commodore Perry's Imperialism in Relation to America's Present Day Position in the Pacific."

At 11:30 a. m., the annual business meeting was held in Bridges Hall, Pomona College, with President Garver in the chair. The secretary-treasurer and the managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* made reports which included financial statements, printed at the close of these "Proceedings." The report

of the managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* was read by Harold W. Bradley, chairman of the board of editors. A report was presented by the associate editor. On motion of the chairman of the board of editors, the number of members of the board of editors was voted increased from six to nine. The delegate of the Pacific Coast Branch to the meeting of the American Historical Association in New York on December 27–30, 1946, presented a report. The following awards were then announced: European history, "Conservation of Hanseatic Privileges in the Low Countries, 1508–1514" by William L. Winter; Pacific history, "The Agrarian Background of Recent Philippine History" by Harlan R. Crippen. There was no award in American history.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Prof. Peter M. Dunne, S. J. (chairman), and Francis H. Herrick, presented the following resolutions, which were accepted unanimously:

The Committee on Resolutions wishes to express its thanks to President E. Wilson Lyon, of Pomona College, for his hospitality in offering the facilities of the Associated Colleges in Claremont for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, and it wishes to thank the outgoing president of the Branch, Dr. Frank H. Garver, for the genial spirit in which he welcomed the members and presided at various meetings. The committee wishes to express appreciation, likewise, to the former Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Hardin Craig, for his faithful services during the difficult period of the recent war; to the program committee, headed by George H. Knoles, for its felicitous management; and to the Committee on Arrangements, chaired by W. Henry Cooke, for its diverse hospitality. The Associated Colleges with their Blaisdell Hall, Harwood Court, and with Bridges, Balch, and Rembrandt Halls, have offered a picturesque setting and a friendly, comfortable environment for the 1946 meetings and conferences.

The Resolutions Committee wishes to state that it has been the desire of its members that the presidential address of Dr. Frank H. Garver be printed in one of the succeeding issues of the *Pacific Historical Review.*

The committee takes this occasion to express, in the name of the Pacific Coast Branch, its appreciation of the devoted labors of Louis Knott Koontz which during the past ten years have been so generously expended in behalf of the *Pacific Historical Review*, and it wishes to congratulate him as retiring Editor-in-Chief on his splendid achievements in sustaining the high literary and historical quality of the *Review.*

This committee desires reverently to commemorate the passing of several Western historians, most of whom had been active members of the Pacific Coast Branch:

Lansing Bartlett Bloom, matured scholar of the Southwest, was for many years editor of the *New Mexico Historical Review.*

Carl Conrad Eckhardt, former member of the department of history in the University of Colorado, published books on European history and on the papacy in modern world affairs. He served on the board of councillors of the Branch.

Edwin F. Gay was former professor and dean at Harvard University, and was director of research in the Huntington Library.

Joseph Byrne Lockey was president of the Branch in 1937 and professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. Student of Pan-Americanism and biographer of James G. Blaine, the late Professor Lockey was editor of *Select Documents of the History of Florida*, the first part of which was complete at the time of his death and will be published shortly.

George White Marston had served for many years on the board of trustees of Pomona College, was a leader in education on the Pacific Coast, and a promoter of the preservation of old California sites and landmarks.

William Alfred Morris was president and secretary-treasurer of the Branch, and was professor of history at the University of California, and he became internationally recognized as an authority on the British Constitution in the Middle Ages.

Frederick John Teggart, of the University of California, was an active member of the Branch during its earlier period, and had achieved an international reputation for his works on the theory, processes, and philosophy of history.

The nominating committee reported the following nominations, which were approved: president, Robert J. Kerner, University of California, Berkeley; vice president, Frank J. Klingberg, University of California, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, John H. Kemble, Pomona College; council, the above officers and Carl F. Brand, Stanford University, John W. Caughey, University of California, Los Angeles, Charles M. Gates, University of Washington, Francis H. Herrick, Mills College; board of editors, *Pacific Historical Review*, William H. Ellison, University of California, Santa Barbara College, George H. Knoles, Stanford University, Peter M. Dunne, S. J., University of San Francisco, Colin B. Goodykoontz, University of Colorado, Franz Michael, University of Washington (in addition there are four members with unexpired terms); managing editor, *Pacific Historical Review*, John W. Caughey, University of California, Los Angeles. *Committee on Awards:* American history: H. A. Hubbard, University of Arizona (chairman); Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley; W. Kaye Lamb, University of British Columbia. European history: James G. Allen, University of Colorado (chairman); Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University; H. S. Lucas, University of Washington. Pacific history: Robert G. Cleland, Huntington Library (chairman) A. Nasatir, San Diego State College; George A. McCune, University of California, Berkeley.

Following the business meeting, there was a luncheon presided over by Harold W. Bradley of the Claremont Graduate School at which Waldemar Westergaard of the University of California, Los Angeles, spoke on "Scandinavia and World War II." This luncheon and address brought the meeting to a close.

JOHN H. KEMBLE, *Secretary Treasurer.*

Financial statement, 1946

Balance, Jan. 2, 1946		$286. 27
Income:		
American Historical Association subvention	$100. 00	
Sale of *Proceedings* of the Pacific Coast Branch	7. 50	
	107. 50	107. 50
		393. 77
Expense:		
Meetings, January 1946	17. 32	
Clerical assistance	10. 25	
Postage	4. 91	
Printing	27. 85	
Telephone, telegraph	5. 13	
Traveling expenses, secretary-treasurer	19. 43	
	84. 89	84. 89
Balance, January 2, 1947		308. 88
		393. 77

JOHN H. KEMBLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

JANUARY 23, 1947.

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